

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

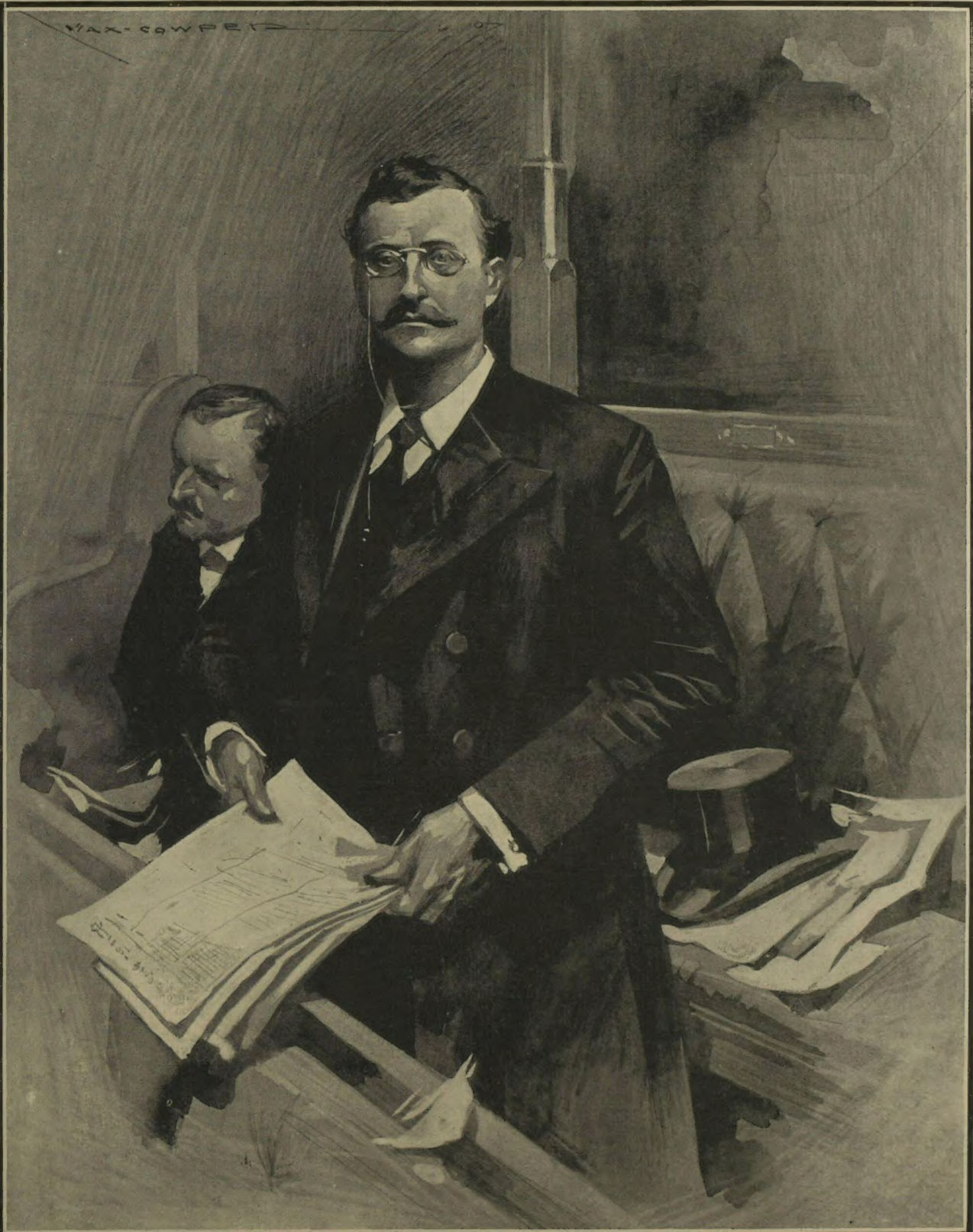
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THE RIFT IN THE LUTE: MR. WILLIAM REDMOND OPPOSING THE GRANT OF £50,000 TO LORD CROMER FOR HIS SPLENDID WORK IN EGYPT.

On July 30 the Prime Minister proposed a grant of £50,000 to Lord Cromer in recognition of his magnificent services in Egypt. The motion had the cordial support of Mr. Balfour, who spoke for the Opposition; but the resolution was vigorously attacked by Mr. William Redmond. Mr. Redmond contended that Lord Cromer's administration had been a failure, and that he had been a bitter opponent of the Nationalist movement in Egypt. "With the Denshaw tragedy," said Mr. Redmond, "that blot and disgrace upon the British Empire, Lord Cromer's name would for ever be associated." To this the Hon. Hubert Beaumont exclaimed, "What rot!"—[DRAWN BY MAX COWPER.]

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CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Millfold Lane, Strand, W.C.

F F G (Clapham).—It carries the right to challenge Lasker, and it was understood the Committee were to make some arrangement in the matter.

M J HUNTER (Ipswich).—There is no solution possible in the way you suggest. Errors are invariably acknowledged when pointed out if they are found to exist.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS NO. 3201 to 3205 received from E G Muntz (Torquay); of No. 3206 from James M K Lupton (Richmond); Frank Kent (Hathfield); of No. 3207 from G Collins (Burgess Hill); Trial, G Bakker (Rotterdam) and James M K Lupton; of No. 3208 from Captain J A Chalice (Great Yarmouth), C E Perugini, F Kent (Hathfield), James M K Lupton, and R C Wildecumbe (Saltash).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3209 received from R Worters (Canterbury), F Henderson (Leeds), H K Stephenson (Chelmsford), F F G (Clapham), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), and Walter S Forester (Bristol).

CHESS IN BELGIUM.

Game played in the Championship Tournament at Ostend between Messrs. TARRASCH and SCHLEICHER.

(Ray Lopez).

WHITE (Dr. T.) BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 4th P to Q R 3rd
4. B to R 4th Kt to B 3rd
5. B to R 3rd B to Kt 5th

Although considered inferior to K and by the "Handbuch," Zukertort tried this move, and it meets with the approval of Steinitz. It must be admitted, however, that if somewhere than K and is the Bishop's best immediate retreat, the second player only handicaps himself a move by playing anything else.

6. Kt to Q 3rd B to K 2nd

B to B 4th was Zukertort's continuation, and the same move drew in the hands of Pollock against Schleicher.

7. P to Q 3rd Castles P to Q 3rd

8. P to R 3rd P to Q 3rd

Up to this point the moves repeat a game between Tarrasch and Marco. Now, the

former played Kt takes Kt (ch), and won. The evidence seems conclusive against

Schleicher's fifth move, especially when the attack is in the hands of the Nuremberg

master.

9. P to Q Kt 4th P to Q Kt 4th

10. B to Kt 3rd R to Kt 2nd

11. Castles Kt to Q R 4th

12. B to R 2nd R to Kt 2nd

Kt takes Kt, 13. P takes Kt, B takes P,

would probably open the way to an over-

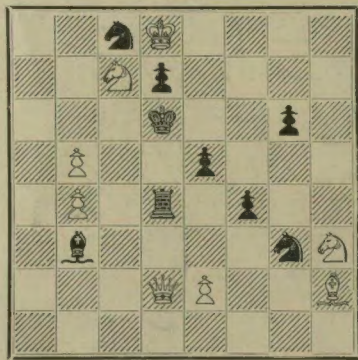
winning attack on Black's King, with the

Queen's Knight virtually out of play.

13. Kt to B 5th R to K 5th

PROBLEM NO. 3301.—By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3208.—By W. GEARY.

WHITE.

1. B to R 7th

2. B to B 7th (ch)

3. B takes R, mate.

BLACK.

K to B 5th

b covers

If Black play 1. K to K 4th, 2. Q to K 3rd (ch); if 1. B to Q 2nd, 2. Q to Q 2nd (ch); if 1. B to B 4th, 2. Q to B 5th (ch); if K to Kt 5th; 3. Q to B 5th, mate.

Game played in the Amateur Tournament, Ostend, between Messrs. LOMAN and SHOOSMITH.

(Ray Lopez).

WHITE (Mr. L.) BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 4th P to Q R 3rd
4. B to R 4th Kt to B 3rd
5. Castles B to K 2nd
6. P to Q 4th P to Kt 5th
7. P to Kt 4th Kt to Q 4th

Not so good as K to K 5th, which yields an even game. The text move opens the way for a lively attack.

8. Kt takes P Kt takes Kt

9. Q takes Kt Kt to Kt 3rd

10. B to Kt 3rd Castles

11. B to K B 4th K to R 4th

12. Kt to B 3rd P to K B 3rd

13. Kt to K 4th P takes P

14. B takes P B to B 3rd

15. H takes B P takes B

It is difficult to see how Black can now save himself, and most players would pro-

nounce his position hopeless.

16. Q R to Q 4th P to Q 3rd

17. K R to K 4th B to B 4th

18. Kt to Kt 5th

Apparently overlooking the effect of P to B 5th following on P to B 4th, and thus un-

necessarily losing a piece.

19. Q takes P P to B 4th

WHITE (Mr. L.) BLACK (Mr. S.)

There is nothing else to be done. If Kt to B 5th (ch), R takes Kt, B to B 4th, P to B 5th, and White retains his capture.

10. Q takes P P takes Kt

11. Q to Q 4th Kt to Q 2nd

12. Q to Q 4th P takes P

13. P to K 7th B takes P

A very pretty reply, completely ruining

White's further plans. Mate is threatened

in two, and can only be avoided by the

exchange of Queens, which ends the

struggle.

23. Q to Q 4th (ch) Q takes Q

24. R takes Q B takes B

25. R (Q) takes Kt B to Kt 3rd

26. R takes Kt P Q R to Kt 3rd

27. P to Q R 3rd K R to Q 4th

28. P to R 3rd R takes R

29. R takes R K to Q 8th (ch)

30. K to R 2nd R to Q 6th

31. P to B 3rd R to Kt 6th

32. R takes R B takes R

33. P to Kt 3rd K to Kt 2nd

34. K to Kt 2nd K to Kt 3rd

35. K to B 2nd P to Q 4th

36. K to K 2nd P to K 4th

37. K to Q 2nd B to B 4th

38. P to K 2nd P takes P

39. P takes P K to B 4th

White resigns.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"CHARLIE THE SPORT." AT THE HAYMARKET.

SENTIMENTALITY runs riot in the new Haymarket first piece, an adaptation from the French of Tristram Bernard which Mr. Michael Morion styles "Charlie the Sport," and the aim of the little play would seem to be to show that as noble a heart may beat in the bosom of a pickpocket as in that of the most duty-loving constable. The Charlie in question, having been jilted by his sweetheart for one of his "pals," sees a chance of being revenged on them both, for his successful rival is on the point of walking straight into a police-trap. But the thought of how distressed the girl will be at her new lover's capture softens his anger, and so, with a proud sense of heroism, he gives his "pal" timely warning, and then, when he is left alone, bursts into tears of misery. The scene of the miniature drama's action is laid in the grassy approach to a racecourse, and the "sporting" atmosphere is very adroitly suggested. Probably it was the realism with which the details of a race-meeting were reproduced on the stage, rather than the ingenuousness of its sentiment, which won the piece last week the hearty approval of its first-night audience. Mr. H. C. Buckler as "the sport," Mr. E. W. Tarver as his rival, Miss Rhoda Ray as the fickle girl, and Miss Lydia Rachel and Mr. H. Norton in the minor parts, all contribute towards an admirable interpretation.

"THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY." AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

Despite some defects—a weak last act, old-fashioned technique, and trite "comic relief"—the fantastic play founded on a piece by Messrs. E. J. Malyn and C. James, and entitled "The Eighteenth Century," with which that well-known old-comedy actor, Mr. Edward Compton, has opened his St. James's season, proves an interesting composition with an idea behind it that has undoubted fascination. That idea depends on the contrast between twentieth and eighteenth-century morals and manners, and the play's hero is the heir of a famous dare-devil line, born into our own age with the eighteenth-century temperament, and wishful that he could be transferred into the days of duels and reckless living, and gallant costumes and polished unrestraint. Nicholas, ninth Earl of Laidlaw, is engaged to a charming young heiress, who is not quite content with his tepid love-making and wishes he would be honest with her about his feelings; while he himself often gazes at a portrait of the fourth Earl, spendthrift, duellist, libertine, and "pride of the family," whom he much resembles, and envies the rake his opportunities. The discovery of a potion and its antidote is supposed to give the modern peer a chance of visiting, in the company of his faithful valet, this eighteenth century for which he entertains such romantic yearnings, and by a trick of the theatre all the other *dramatis personae* take on eighteenth-century guises; but no sooner does Lord Laidlaw become transformed into his famous ancestor than he is horrified at the fourth Earl's brutal viciousness. His horror—and the play's dramatic interest—reaches its climax when, after promising not to injure a young ensign to whom his fiancée's prototype is attached, the modern Earl forgets his promise in the mad joy of the duel, and then, too late, when he has killed his man, is overcome by remorse. Mr. Compton makes a welcome reappearance in the rôle of the peer. He rather recalls Mr. Alexander, with a touch of Sir Charles Wyndham, in his manner. Miss Grace Lane is extremely natural and affecting alike as the eighteenth and twentieth century heroine, and in both sections of the play has an excellent foil in Miss Susanne Sheldon. Mr. Ainley demonstrates afresh, as the

COURT, SOCIETY, AND WINNERS AT GOODWOOD RACES.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1, 2, 4 BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU; NOS. 3, 6, 8, AND 9 BY SPORT AND GENERAL; NOS. 5 AND 7 BY DIXON.



1. THE COURSE AT GOODWOOD ON THE OPENING DAY.
2. THE COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER.
3. THE KING AND THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE ENCLOSURE.
4. LADY GALWAY.

5. THE WINNER OF THE CHARLTON WELTER HANDICAP PLATE: MR. J. L. DUGDALE'S DRUSUS.
6. THE WINNER OF THE STEWARD'S CUP: MR. T. CORNS'S ROMNEY.

7. THE WINNER OF THE RICHMOND STAKES: MR. D. FRASER'S BOLTED.
8. THE PADDOCK.
9. THE COURSE FROM THE HILL.

Goodwood Meeting, the last great function of the season, dates from 1802, but its real importance began in 1825 under Lord George Bentinck. This year's meeting opened in rather April-like weather, and apart from the Stewards' Cup the racing was not very exciting. The assemblage was, however, as brilliant as ever, and the King and the Prince of Wales were both on the course.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

SOME time ago in these columns I ventured to defend that race of hunted and persecuted outlaws, the Bishops; but until this week I had no idea of how much persecuted they were. For instance, the Bishop of Birmingham made some extremely sensible remarks in the House of Lords, to the effect that Oxford and Cambridge were (as everybody knows they are) far too much merely plutocratic playgrounds. One would have thought that an Anglican Bishop might be allowed to know something about the English University system, and even to have, if anything, some bias in its favour. But (as I pointed out) the rollicking Radicalism of Bishops has to be restrained. The man who writes the notes in the weekly paper called the *Outlook* feels that it is his business to restrain it. The passage has such simple sublimity that I must quote it—

Dr. Gore talked unworthily of his reputation when he spoke of the older Universities as playgrounds for the rich and idle. In the first place, the rich men there are not idle. Some of the rich men are, and so are some of the poor men. On the whole, the sons of noble and wealthy families keep up the best traditions of academic life.

So far this seems all very nice. It is a part of the universal principle on which Englishmen have acted in recent years. As you will not try to make the best people the most powerful people, persuade yourselves that the most powerful people are the best people. Mad Frenchmen and Irishmen try to realise the ideal. To you belongs the nobler (and much easier) task of idealising the real. First give your Universities entirely into the power of the rich; then let the rich start traditions; and then congratulate yourselves on the fact that the sons of the rich keep up those traditions. All that is quite simple and jolly. But then this critic, who crushes Dr. Gore from the high throne of the *Outlook*, goes on in a way that is really perplexing. "It is distinctly advantageous," he says, "that rich and poor—i.e., young men with a smooth path in life before them and those who have to hew out a road for themselves—should be brought into association. Each class learns a good deal from the other. On the one side, social conceit and exclusiveness give way to the free spirit of competition amongst all classes; on the other side, angularities and prejudices are rubbed away." Even this I might have swallowed. But the paragraph concludes with this extraordinary sentence: "We get the net result in such careers as those of Lord Milner, Lord Curzon, and Mr. Asquith."

Those three names lay my intellect prostrate. The rest of the argument I understand quite well. The social exclusiveness of aristocrats at Oxford and Cambridge gives way before the free spirit of competition amongst all classes. That is to say, there is at Oxford so hot and keen a struggle, consisting of coal-heavers, London clerks, gypsies, navvies, drapers' assistants, grocers' assistants—in short, all the classes that make up the bulk of England—there is such a fierce competition at Oxford among all these people that in its presence aristocratic exclusiveness gives way. That is all quite clear. I am not quite sure about the facts, but I quite understand the argument. But then, having been called upon to contemplate this bracing picture of a boisterous turmoil of all the classes of England, I am suddenly asked to accept as example of it, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon, and the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. What part do these gentlemen play in the mental process? Is Lord Curzon one of the rugged and ragged poor men whose angularities have been rubbed away? Or is he one of those whom Oxford immediately deprived of all kind of social exclusiveness? His Oxford reputation does not seem to bear out either account of him. To regard Lord Milner as a typical product of Oxford would surely be unfair. It would be to deprive the educational tradition of Germany of one of its most typical products. English aristocrats have their faults, but they are not at all like Lord Milner. What Mr. Asquith was meant to prove, whether he was a rich man who lost his exclusiveness, or a poor man who lost his angles, I am utterly unable to conceive.

There is, however, one mild but very evident truth that might perhaps be mentioned. And it is this:

that none of those three excellent persons is, or ever has been, a poor man in the sense that that word is understood by the overwhelming majority of the English nation. There are no poor men at Oxford in the sense that the majority of men in the street are poor. The very fact that the writer in the *Outlook* can talk about such people as poor shows that he does not understand what the modern problem is. His kind of poor men rather reminds me of the Earl in the ballad by that great English satirist, Sir W. S. Gilbert, whose angles (very acute angles) had, I fear, never been rubbed down by an old English University. The reader will remember that when the Periwinkle-girl was adored by two Dukes, the poet added—

A third adorer had the girl,
A man of lowly station;
A miserable, grovelling Earl
Besought her approbation.

Perhaps, indeed, some allusion to our University system, and to the universal clash in it of all the classes of the community, may be found in the verse a little farther on, which says—

He'd had, it happily befell,
A decent education;
His views would have befitted well
A far superior station.

Possibly there was as simple a chasm between Lord Curzon and Lord Milner. But I am afraid that the chasm will become almost imperceptible, a microscopic crack, if we compare it with the chasm that separates either or both of them from the people of this country.

Of course the truth is exactly as the Bishop of Birmingham put it. I am sure that he did not put it in any unkindly or contemptuous spirit towards those old English seats of learning, which whether they are or are not seats of learning are, at any rate, old and English, and those are two very good things to be. The old English University is a playground for the governing class. That does not prove that it is a bad thing; it might prove that it was a very good thing. Certainly if there is a governing class, let there be a playground for the governing class. I would much rather be ruled by men who know how to play than by men who do not know how to play. Granted that we are to be governed by a rich section of the community, it is certainly very important that that section should be kept tolerably genial and jolly. If the sensitive man on the *Outlook* does not like the phrase, "Playground of the rich," I can suggest a phrase that describes such a place as Oxford perhaps with more precision. It is a place for humanising those who might otherwise be tyrants, or even experts.

To pretend that the aristocrat meets all classes at Oxford is too ludicrous to be worth discussion. But it may be true that he meets more different kinds of men than he would meet under a strictly aristocratic régime of private tutors and small schools. It all comes back to the fact that the English, if they were resolved to have an aristocracy, were at least resolved to have a good-natured aristocracy. And it is due to them to say that almost alone among the peoples of the world, they have succeeded in getting one. One could almost tolerate the thing, if it were not for the praise of it. One might endure Oxford, but not the *Outlook*.

When the poor man at Oxford loses his angles (which means, I suppose, his independence), he may perhaps, even if his poverty is of that highly relative type possible at Oxford, gain a certain amount of worldly advantage from the surrender of those angles. I must confess, however, that I can imagine nothing nastier than to lose one's angles. It seems to me that a desire to retain some angles about one's person is a desire common to all those human beings who do not set their ultimate hopes upon looking like Humpty-Dumpty. Our angles are simply our shapes. A fantastic writer once wrote a book, I believe, which was called "The Loves of the Triangles." I am quite sure that if one triangle can fall in love with another triangle, it will only be because the other is triangular. That passionate triangle will not wish to blunt the three exquisite angles of the adored one and reduce her to

some sort of clumsy and indeterminate polygon. Seriously, I cannot imagine any phrase more full of the subtle and exquisite vileness which is poisoning and weakening our country than such a phrase as this, about the desirability of rubbing down the angularities of poor men. Reduced to permanent and practical human speech, it means nothing whatever except the corrupting of that first human sense of justice which is the critic of all human institutions.

It is not in any such spirit of facile and reckless reassurance that we should approach the really difficult problem of the delicate virtues and the deep dangers of our two historic seats of learning. A good son does not easily admit that his sick mother is dying; but neither does a good son cheerily assert that she is "all right." There are many good arguments for leaving the two historic Universities exactly as they are. There are many good arguments for smashing them or altering them entirely. But in either case the plain truth told by the Bishop of Birmingham remains. If these Universities were destroyed, they would not be destroyed as Universities. If they are preserved, they will not be preserved as Universities. They will be preserved strictly and literally as playgrounds; places valued for their hours of leisure more than for their hours of work. I do not say that this is unreasonable; as a matter of private temperament I find it attractive. It is not only possible to say a great deal in praise of play; it is really possible to say the highest things in praise of it. It might reasonably be maintained that the true object of all human life is play. Earth is a task garden; heaven is a playground. To be at last in such secure innocence that one can juggle with the universe and the stars, to be so good that one can treat everything as a joke—that may be, perhaps, the real end and final holiday of human souls. When we are really holy we may regard the Universe as a lark; so perhaps it is not essentially wrong to regard the University as a lark. But the plain and present fact is that our upper classes do regard the University as a lark, and do not regard it as a University. It also happens very often that through some oversight they neglect to provide themselves with that extreme degree of holiness which I have postulated as a necessary preliminary to such indulgence in the higher frivolity.

Humanity, always dreaming of a happy race, free, fantastic, and at ease, has sometimes pictured them in some mystical island, sometimes in some celestial city, sometimes as fairies, gods, or citizens of Atlantis. But one method in which it has often indulged is to picture them as aristocrats, as a special human class that could actually be seen hunting in the woods or driving about the streets. And this never was (as some silly Germans say) a worship of pride and scorn; mankind never really admired pride; mankind never had anything but a scorn for scorn. It was a worship of the spectacle of happiness; especially of the spectacle of youth. This is what the old Universities in their noblest aspect really are; and this is why there is always something to be said for keeping them as they are. Aristocracy is not a tyranny; it is not even merely a spell. It is a vision. It is a deliberate indulgence in a certain picture of pleasure painted for the purpose; every Duchess is (in an innocent sense) painted, like Gainsborough's "Duchess of Devonshire." She is only beautiful because, at the back of all, the English people wanted her to be beautiful. In the same way, the lads at Oxford and Cambridge are only larking because England, in the depths of its solemn soul, really wishes them to lark. All this is very human and pardonable, and would be even harmless if they were no such things in the world as danger and honour and intellectual responsibility. But if aristocracy is a vision, it is perhaps the most impractical of all visions. It is not a working way of doing things to put all your happiest people on a lighted platform and stare only at them. It is not a working way of managing education to be entirely content with the mere fact that you have (to a degree unexampled in the world) given the luckiest boys the jolliest time. It would be easy enough, like the writer in the *Outlook*, to enjoy the pleasures and deny the perils. Oh! what a happy place England would be to live in if only one did not love it!



SIR
THOMAS
ESMONDE,
Resigning his Seat
for North Wexford.

Photo. Russell.

CANON
PAGE-
ROBERTS,
New Dean of
Salisbury.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

JOHN Patrick Murphy, K.C., who has just passed away, was a very amiable and accomplished barrister, a man whose interests and friends were many. Born on St. Patrick's Day some seventy-six years ago,

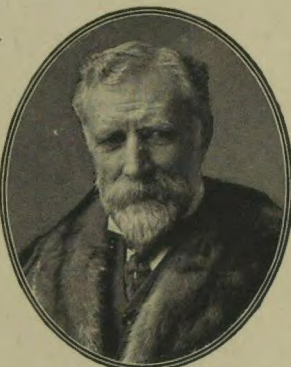
Mr. S. Hammond Chambers, K.C., died suddenly last week at his London residence after less than two days' illness. Born in 1855, the deceased gentleman was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn eight-and-twenty years ago, and took silk in 1897. Mr. Hammond Chambers was educated at Eton and at Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1905 he became a Bench of his Inn. He enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, and the news of his untimely death was received with many expressions of sincere regret by his colleagues of the Midland Circuit and by

several valuable volumes on electricity.

Mr. David George Hogarth, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and of the British Academy, was born in 1863, and educated at Winchester and Magdalen

College. He is acting as President of the Anthropological Section of the British Association. Mr. Hogarth has been a great traveller. He was *Times* correspondent in Crete and Thessaly during the stirring events that led up to the last Græco-Turkish War, and was Director of the British School at Athens from 1897 to 1900. Mr. Hogarth has been in charge of the Cretan Exploration Fund since 1899, and knows the Near East very thoroughly.

Dr. John Walter Gregory, D.Sc., F.R.S., the eminent geologist, who has been appointed head of the Geology section of the British Association, is only in his forty-fourth year, but has managed to put much travel and much hard work to the credit of his years. He has travelled in the Western States of America, in British East Africa, in Spitzbergen, and the Antarctic regions. He has held the post of Professor of Geology in the University



Mr. COUNCILLOR HENDRICK,
Mayor of Hampstead, who received the King.



SIR DAVID GILL,
President of the British Association.

the Bench. Mr. Justice Jelf, referring to Mr. Hammond Chambers, said that he was a man honest, courageous, and brave, who never turned a hair's-breadth to the right or to the left from what was right and true and just.

Professor W. J. Ashley, who is at the head of the Economic Section of the British Association, has been Professor, and is Dean of the Faculty of Commerce in the University of Birmingham. His attainments are many, and he has written largely and luminously upon the subjects that he has made his own. Educated at St. Olave's School, in Southwark, he became History Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, and was appointed to a Fellowship at Lincoln College, where he became History Lecturer. He is married to a daughter of Dr. George Birkbeck Hill, and lives in Birmingham.

Dr. Silvanus Thompson, F.R.S., M.D., D.Sc., Chief of the Engineering Section of the British Association, has been Principal and Professor of Physics in the City and Guild Technical College at Finsbury since 1885. He is a Yorkshireman, and was educated in York and Pontefract. In years past Dr. Thompson has been President

thor of more than a hundred scientific papers on geology, and is held in high esteem by all who have worked with or under him.

Mr. Councillor Hendrick, Mayor of Hampstead, had the honour of presenting an address of welcome to King Edward on Friday last, when his Majesty, accompanied by Queen Alexandra and the Princess Victoria, drove from Buckingham Palace to open the University College School at Hampstead.



PROFESSOR W. J. ASHLEY,
President of the Economic Section
of the British Association.

The Rev. William Page-Roberts, new Dean of Salisbury, was born seventy years ago, and educated in Liverpool and at St. John's College, Cambridge. He has been Vicar of Eye in Suffolk, Minister of St. Peter's, in Vere Street, and Canon of Canterbury. The Canon has published several works of theological interest, and has enjoyed the rare experience of seeing them pass into several editions.

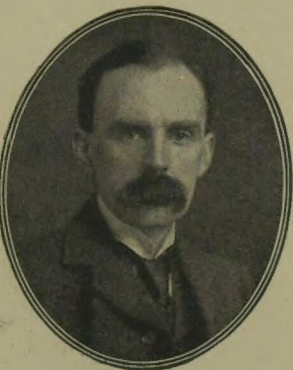
Sir Thomas Henry Grat-tan Esmonde, who has resigned his seat for North Wexford in order to join the Sinn Fein League, is a popular traveller and sportsman who owns some eight thousand acres in County Wexford, is the eleventh Baronet of his house, and has yet to reach his forty-fifth birthday. Educated at Oscott College, Sir Thomas has sat in the Commons for the South Division of Dublin and for West Kerry, as well as North Wexford. He is a



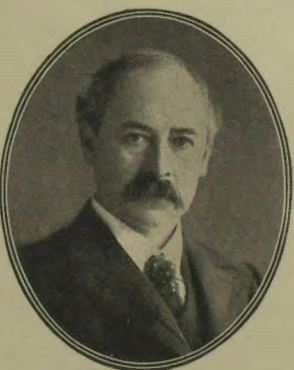
SIR PHILIP MAGNUS,
President of the Educational Section
of the British Association.

analand and German South-West Africa. He has written several works of abiding interest, and has received honours from many Universities and Institutions, British and foreign.

Sir Philip Magnus, President of the Education Section of the British Association, is a very well-known figure in the world of scholarship. He has held many honourable appointments, and is recognised as an authority upon most aspects of the great Education question. Educated at University College School and in the University of Berlin, he has lectured all over the country, organised the guilds of the London Institute, sat on the Royal Commission of Technical Instruction, acted as member of the London School Board, and as member of the Senate and Fellow of London University. In the House of Commons he has stood for the Unionist interest as a Member for London University. Sir Philip is married to the only daughter of the late Mr. E. Emmanuel, of Southsea, who is herself a writer of rare charm and delicate fancy.



DR. J. W. GREGORY,
President of the Geological Section
of the British Association.



PROFESSOR SILVANUS THOMPSON,
President of the Engineering Section
of the British Association.

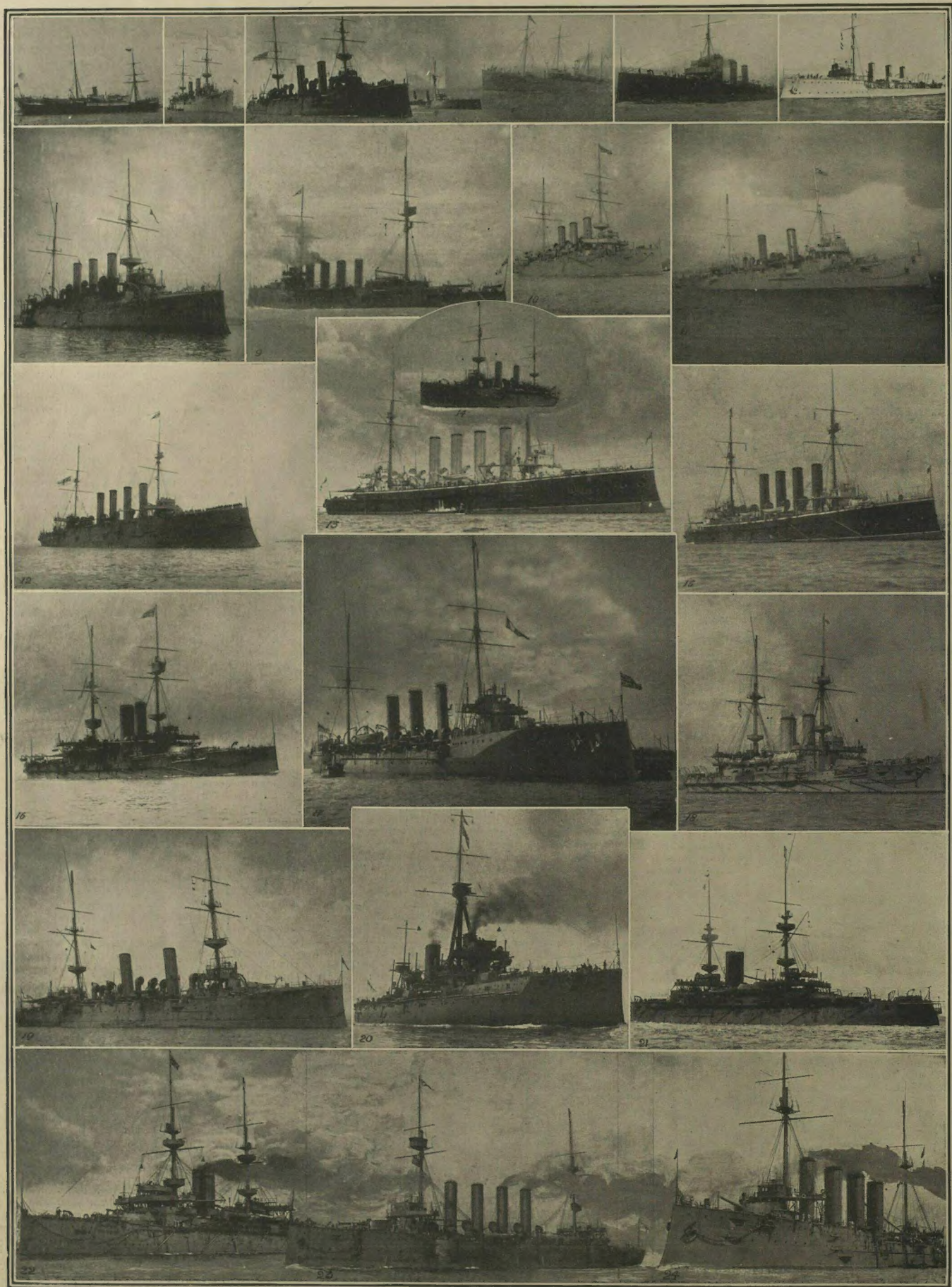


MR. D. G. HOGARTH,
President of the Anthropological Section
of the British Association.

of the Physical Society, of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, of the Röntgen Society, the Optical Society, and the "Sette of Odd Volumes." For some years Dr. Thompson was Professor of Experimental Physics at University College, Bristol, and he is the author of

County Wexford, is the eleventh Baronet of his house, and has yet to reach his forty-fifth birthday. Educated at Oscott College, Sir Thomas has sat in the Commons for the South Division of Dublin and for West Kerry, as well as North Wexford. He is a

A GUIDE TO THE NAVAL REVIEW, AUGUST 3, AT SPITHEAD: HOW TO RECOGNISE THE HOME FLEET.



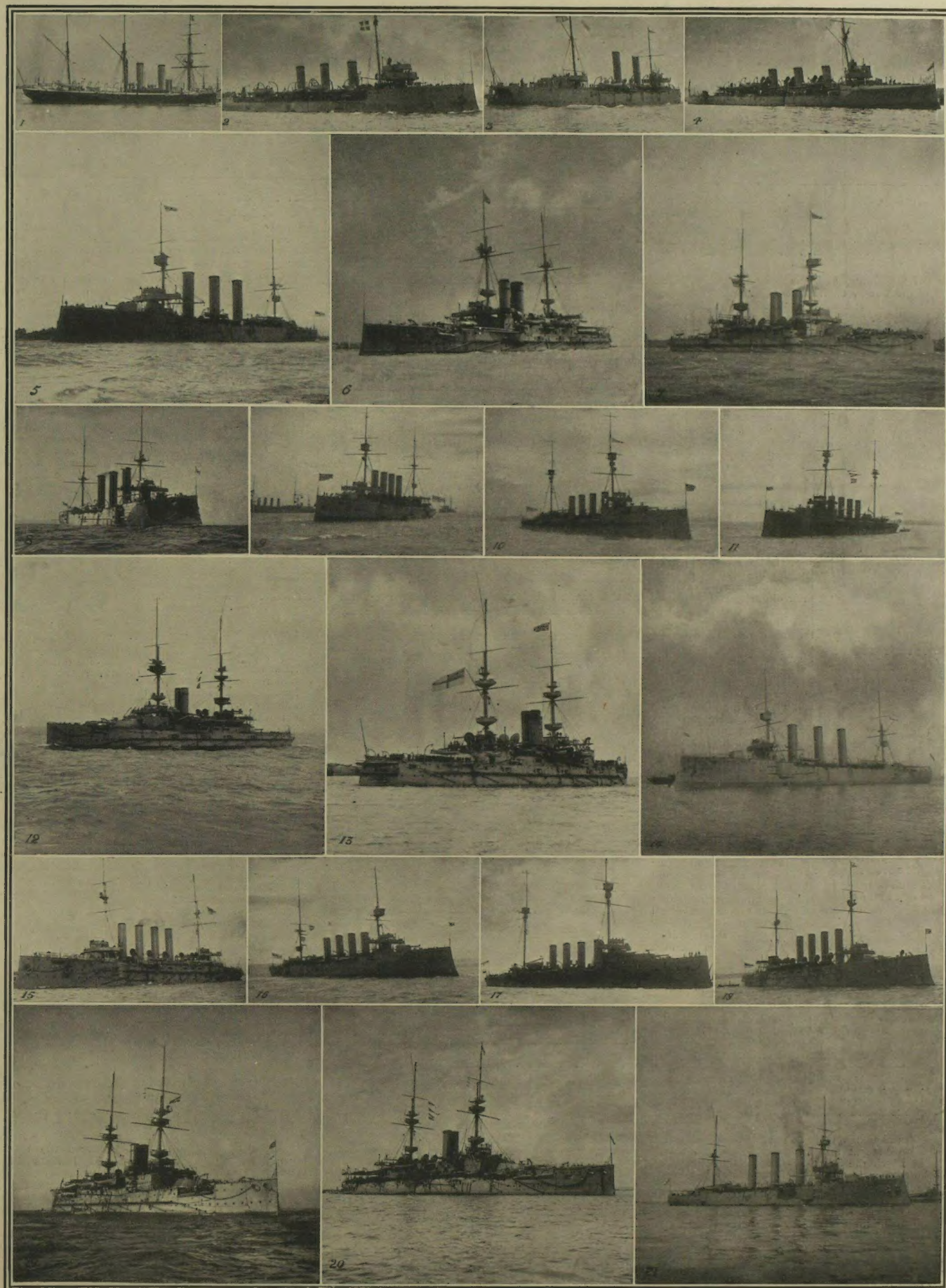
1. H.M.S. "TYNE," DEPOT-SHIP.
2. H.M.S. "DORIS," SECOND-CLASS CRUISER.
3. H.M.S. "DIDO," SECOND-CLASS CRUISER.
4. H.M.S. "PATHFINDER," SCOUT.
5. H.M.S. "HECLA," DEPOT-SHIP.
6. H.M.S. "PATROL," SCOUT.
7. H.M.S. "FORNSIGHT."
8. H.M.S. "VINDICTIVE," SECOND-CLASS CRUISER.

9. H.M.S. "DUKE OF EDINBURGH," FIRST-CLASS CRUISER.
10. H.M.S. "GLADIATOR," SECOND-CLASS CRUISER.
11. H.M.S. "CHARYBDIS," SECOND-CLASS CRUISER.
12. H.M.S. "ANDROMEDA," FIRST-CLASS CRUISER.
13. H.M.S. "DIADEM," FIRST-CLASS CRUISER.
14. H.M.S. "ECLIPSE," SECOND-CLASS CRUISER.
15. H.M.S. "ARIADNE," FIRST-CLASS CRUISER.
16. H.M.S. "CANOPUS," FIRST-CLASS BATTLE-SHIP.

17. H.M.S. "SAPPHIRE," THIRD-CLASS CRUISER.
18. H.M.S. "LONDON," FIRST-CLASS BATTLE-SHIP.
19. H.M.S. "ISIS," SECOND-CLASS CRUISER.
20. H.M.S. "DREADNOUGHT," FIRST-CLASS BATTLE-SHIP.
21. H.M.S. "MAJESTIC," FIRST-CLASS BATTLE-SHIP.
22. H.M.S. "HANNIBAL," FIRST-CLASS BATTLE-SHIP.
23. H.M.S. "CRESSY," FIRST-CLASS CRUISER.
24. H.M.S. "LEVIATHAN," FIRST-CLASS CRUISER.

One hundred and sixty ships are assembled at Spithead to be reviewed by the King on August 3. Their positions at their moorings are shown in the chart which is given on another page.
PHOTOGRAPHS BY CRISS.

A GUIDE TO THE NAVAL REVIEW, AUGUST 3, AT SPITHEAD: HOW TO RECOGNISE THE HOME FLEET.



1. H.M.S. "LEANDER," SECOND-CLASS CRUISER.
2. H.M.S. "FORWARD," SCOUT.
3. H.M.S. "IPHIGENIA," SECOND-CLASS CRUISER.
4. H.M.S. "SKIRMISHER," SCOUT.
5. H.M.S. "ESSEX," FIRST-CLASS CRUISER.
6. H.M.S. "GOLIATH," FIRST-CLASS BATTLE-SHIP.
7. H.M.S. "BULWARK," FIRST-CLASS BATTLE-SHIP.

8. H.M.S. "CORNWALL," FIRST-CLASS CRUISER.
9. H.M.S. "AMPHITRITE," FIRST-CLASS CRUISER.
10. H.M.S. "NATAL," FIRST-CLASS CRUISER.
11. H.M.S. "COCHRANE," FIRST-CLASS CRUISER.
12. H.M.S. "PRINCE GEORGE," FIRST-CLASS BATTLE-SHIP.
13. H.M.S. "MARY," FIRST-CLASS BATTLE-SHIP.
14. H.M.S. "BERWICK," FIRST-CLASS CRUISER.

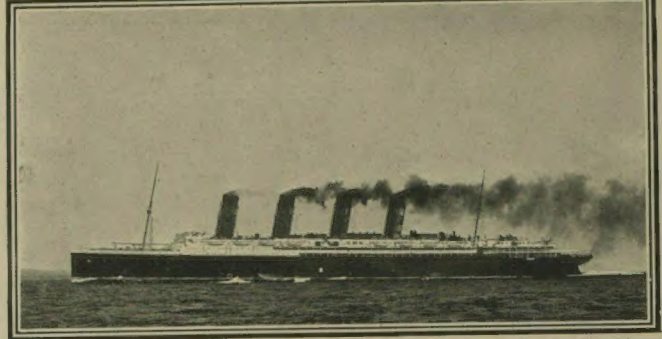
15. H.M.S. "SPARTIATE," FIRST-CLASS CRUISER.
16. H.M.S. "CARNARVON," FIRST-CLASS CRUISER.
17. H.M.S. "WARRIOR," FIRST-CLASS CRUISER.
18. H.M.S. "NIOBE," FIRST-CLASS CRUISER.
19. H.M.S. "VICTORIOUS," FIRST-CLASS BATTLE-SHIP.
20. H.M.S. "MAGNIFICENT," FIRST-CLASS BATTLE-SHIP.
21. H.M.S. "DONOGAL," FIRST-CLASS CRUISER.

On another page will be found a chart showing the position of the ships at the great Naval Review before the King on August 3.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY CRIBB.]



THE LATEST QUEST FOR THE SOUTH POLE: THE "NIMROD," WHICH SAILED FOR THE ANTARCTIC ON JULY 30.

The latest dash for the South Pole is to be made by Lieutenant Shackleton, who has fitted out the "Nimrod." The expedition is to use ice motor-cars. The "Nimrod" sailed on July 30 from the East India Dock. The expedition will be away two years and a half.



THE BIGGEST LINER AFLOAT: THE CUNARD "LUSITANIA" ON HER TRIAL TRIP ROUND IRELAND.

The "Lusitania" has now been fitted for sea, and on Saturday last she sailed from Glasgow on her trial trip. The Cunard Company took a large party of guests right round Ireland. The vessel reached Liverpool on the following Monday morning. At times her speed was over twenty-six knots.

Justice of the Peace, and has been High Sheriff of the County of Waterford.

The Court. Towards the close of last week King Edward received Sir Arthur Nicolson, the British Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, who is supposed to have come to London in connection with arrangements for an entente between Great Britain and Russia. On Friday last his Majesty, accompanied by Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria, visited Hampstead to open the new buildings at University College School, Frognal. The King was welcomed at the new buildings by Lord Monkswell, and in the course of his speech his Majesty referred to the important part played by our great schools in training the youth of the nation, and said that one of the finest features of English life was the love borne for their old schools by pupils who had long left their shelter. The Archbishop of Canterbury assisted at this function. On Saturday his Majesty visited the Newbury race-meeting, and went on to Taplow Court to pay a week-end visit to Lord and Lady Desborough. He was attended by Captain the Hon. Seymour Fortescue, and the house-party included the Portuguese Minister, Sir Charles and Lady Hardinge, and Sir Frank Lascelles. King Edward returned to London on Monday, and left Buckingham Palace at five o'clock on a visit to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon at Goodwood, for the race week. Captain Fortescue and Colonel Sir Arthur Davidson were in attendance. Great interest is taken in political circles in the forthcoming meeting between King Edward and the German Emperor.



THE SCOTCH MOTOR TRIALS. The winner of the lowest fuel-consumption: the 24 to 30-h.p. new Arrol-Johnston.

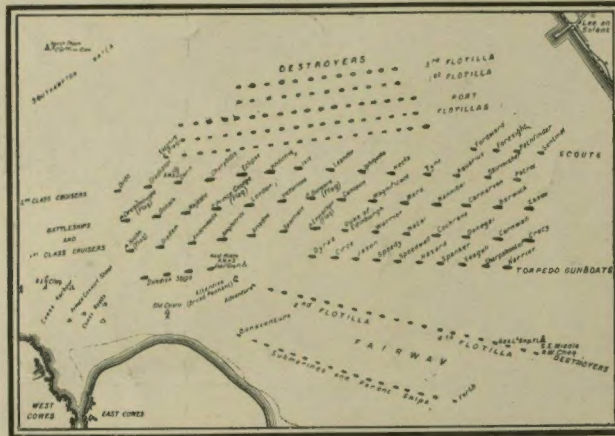


THE SCOTCH MOTOR TRIALS. The winner of the Gold Medal in Class Three: Mrs. Riley driving her 20-h.p. Belsize.

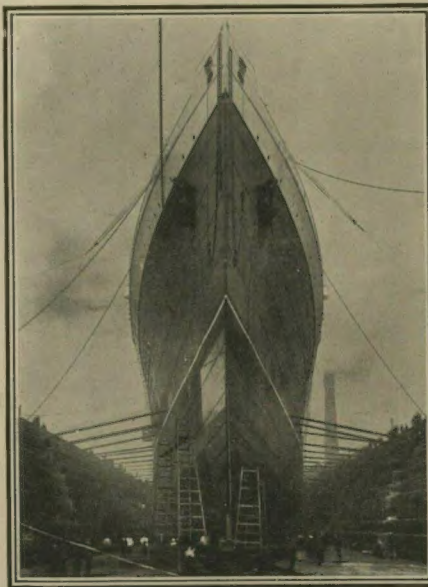


THE SCOTCH MOTOR TRIALS. The 24-h.p. Mass, winner of the Gold Medal in Class Four.

recent Imperial Conference was one between Government and Governments, in which the States of the Empire met on a footing of parity with the Home Government. Sir Wilfrid is working hard for the fast steam-ship communication between the ends of the Empire by way of Canada that will establish the "all-red line." For all that he has not gone so far in the direction of Preference as Mr. Deakin and some of the other Premiers would have wished, the Canadian Premier is undoubtedly one of the greatest Imperialists of our time, and by his deeds as well as by his utterances, he has done much to strengthen the great movement towards Imperialism that is the hope of this nation's friends and



A GUIDE TO THE ROYAL NAVAL REVIEW: POSITION OF THE SHIPS AT SPITHEAD. CHART REPRODUCED BY THE COURTESY OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."



SHAPED FOR SPEED: THE BOWS OF THE "LUSITANIA."

The "Lusitania's" bows present a wonderful spectacle, and the vessel viewed from the prow seems incredibly slender for her 32,500 tons.



THE SOUTH AFRICANS VERSUS ENGLAND AT LEEDS: VOGLER BOWLING THE FIRST BALL OF THE MATCH TO HAYWARD.

The second test match between England and South Africa began on July 29 at Leeds. For the first innings England was dismissed for 76, and South Africa followed with 110. Hayward and Fry opened the batting, and Vogler bowled the first ball to Hayward. Hayward eventually made 24, while Fry was dismissed for two.

the despair of our enemies. The reception accorded to Sir Wilfrid on his return home and the enthusiasm which his great Imperial project has evoked, prove unmistakably that Canada is eager to respond to any well-considered project that develops intimate relations between the Home Country and her self-governing Colonies. It must be clear to one and all that the Imperial Conference will bear fruit, although to the enthusiasts the time of blossom and budding may seem unduly long.

The Inspector-General. The Duke of Connaught, Inspector-General of the Forces, paid a visit to Chatham last week, to inspect the work now being carried out in connection with the siege operations, under the command of Major-General Scott, C.B. The inspection was confined to proceedings at Luton Fort, overlooking the Medway, and his Royal High-

ness was accompanied by a large body of officers, including the Japanese Military Attaché. The operations, which were of considerable interest and importance to military men, were carried out with complete success. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the Royal Marines took part in the work.

Parliament. A dramatic change in the House of Commons has been produced by the Irish Evicted Tenants Bill. It has reconciled Mr. Healy to old Nationalist colleagues. His visits to St. Stephen's have been too few and rare during the present Parliament, but his recent speeches have consoled members for his long absence. In biting wit and mordant irony they would have been worthy of Swift. There is a Parliamentary language, which the reporters carefully cherish, full of conventional, inexpressive, slovenly phrases, but members who hurry in from the smoking-room to hear Mr. Healy are always gratified by the presentation of fresh ideas in vivacious, pungent sentences.

The strange feature of his recent speeches was that, while he attacked the Unionists on the Evicted Tenants Bill and attacked the members of the Government in charge of the Butter Bill, declaring that Sir Edward Strachey's Liberalism, like milk-blended butter, had twenty-four per cent. of water, he spared, and, indeed, acted with, his own colleagues. They cheered him; then he conversed with a few of them; and finally he was seen in consultation with Mr. John Redmond. Last week-end was cut short by a Friday sitting, which went nearly the round of the clock; on Monday, after devoting seven hours to the Evicted Tenants Bill, the Commons sat through the night discussing the Criminal Appeal Bill.



THE SCOTCH MOTOR TRIALS. The 40 to 50-h.p. Rolls-Royce, winner of the Gold Medal in Class Seven.

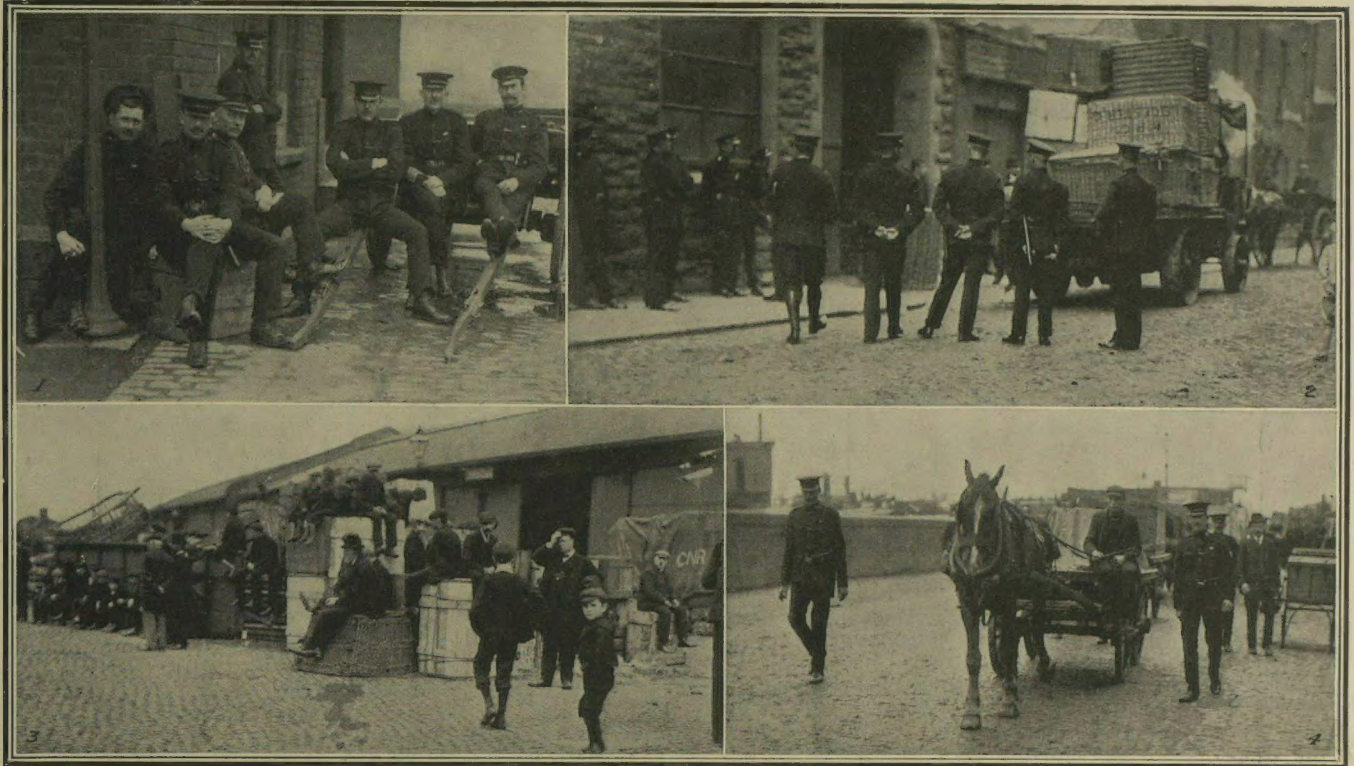


THE SCOTCH MOTOR TRIALS. The 28 to 30-h.p. Ariel Simplex, winner of the Gold Medal in Class Five.



THE SCOTCH MOTOR TRIALS. The 10 to 12-h.p. Swift, winner of the Gold Medal in Class One.

BELFAST LABOUR WAR, AND OUR BIGGEST BATTLE-SHIP.



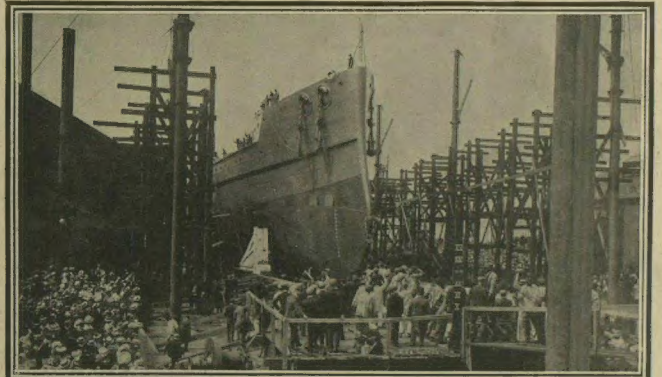
1. TYPES OF THE BELFAST POLICE ON DUTY AT THE G.N.R. GOODS DEPOT. 2. POLICE GUARDING THE UNLOADING OF WAGONS. 3. STRIKERS PREVENTING THE REMOVAL OF GOODS FROM DOCK. 4. POLICE GUARDING A BLACKLEG DRIVER.

LABOUR WAR IN BELFAST: CARTERS' AND DOCKERS' STRIKES AND POLICE DISCONTENT.

For several weeks a labour war has been raging in Belfast, where the dock labourers and carters have been on strike. It has been impossible to remove goods from the railway yards and the docks, and thousands of tons of food-stuffs have been spoiled. The police have been on duty guarding blacklegs, and the constabulary have further complicated the issue by engaging in a strike of their own. 400 of the police marched in single file to Musgrave Street Barracks, where they made a demand for increased pay.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]



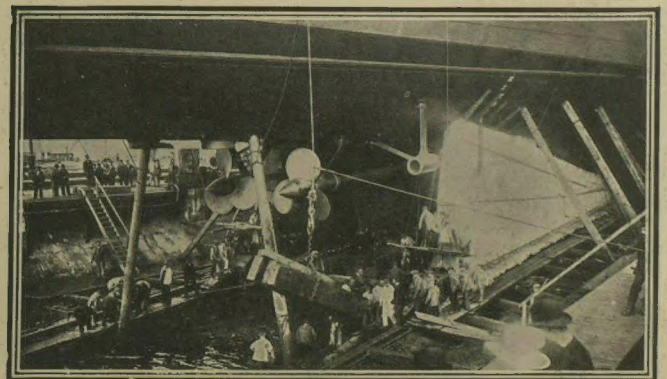
PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG SETTING FREE THE "BELLEROPHON."



THE DOCKYARD MEN WHO BUILT THE VESSEL CHEERING HER AS SHE STARTED.



THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF "SETTING UP" A SHIP FOR LAUNCH. NOTE THE BELL MAN (X) WHO WARNS THE HAMMERMEN WHEN TO STRIKE.



OFF THE BLOCKS: A UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE "BELLEROPHON" READY FOR LAUNCHING. NOTE HER TURBINE SCREWS.

THE "DREADNOUGHT'S" YOUNGER SISTER: THE LAUNCH OF THE "BELLEROPHON" AT PORTSMOUTH, JULY 27.

The "Bellerophon" was launched by Princess Henry of Battenberg, who cut the last cord that bound the vessel. Our photograph shows her Royal Highness using the mallet and chisel. The last two photographs are curiosities, and show an operation which has never been photographed before, the lifting of the vessel off the blocks so as to bring her whole weight on the cradle—the white-painted structure. The man at the bell gives the signal to hundreds of hammermen, who strike the wedges as one man.—[FIRST PHOTOGRAPH BY PARKER AND KNIGHT, THE OTHERS BY CRISP.]

A NURSERY FOR BIRDS THAT CANNOT FLY: STRANGE NEW ZEALAND SPECIMENS NOW ALMOST EXTINCT.

DRAWN BY G. E. LODGE.



1. MANTELL'S APTERYX (APTERYX MANTELLI).

2. OWEN'S APTERYX (APTERYX OWENI).

3. THE LITTLE BLUE PENGUIN (ENDYPTULA MINOR).

4. THE YELLOW-CROWNED PENGUIN (MEGADYPTES ANTIPODUM).

5. THE WAKA RAIL (OCYDROMUS AUSTRALIS).

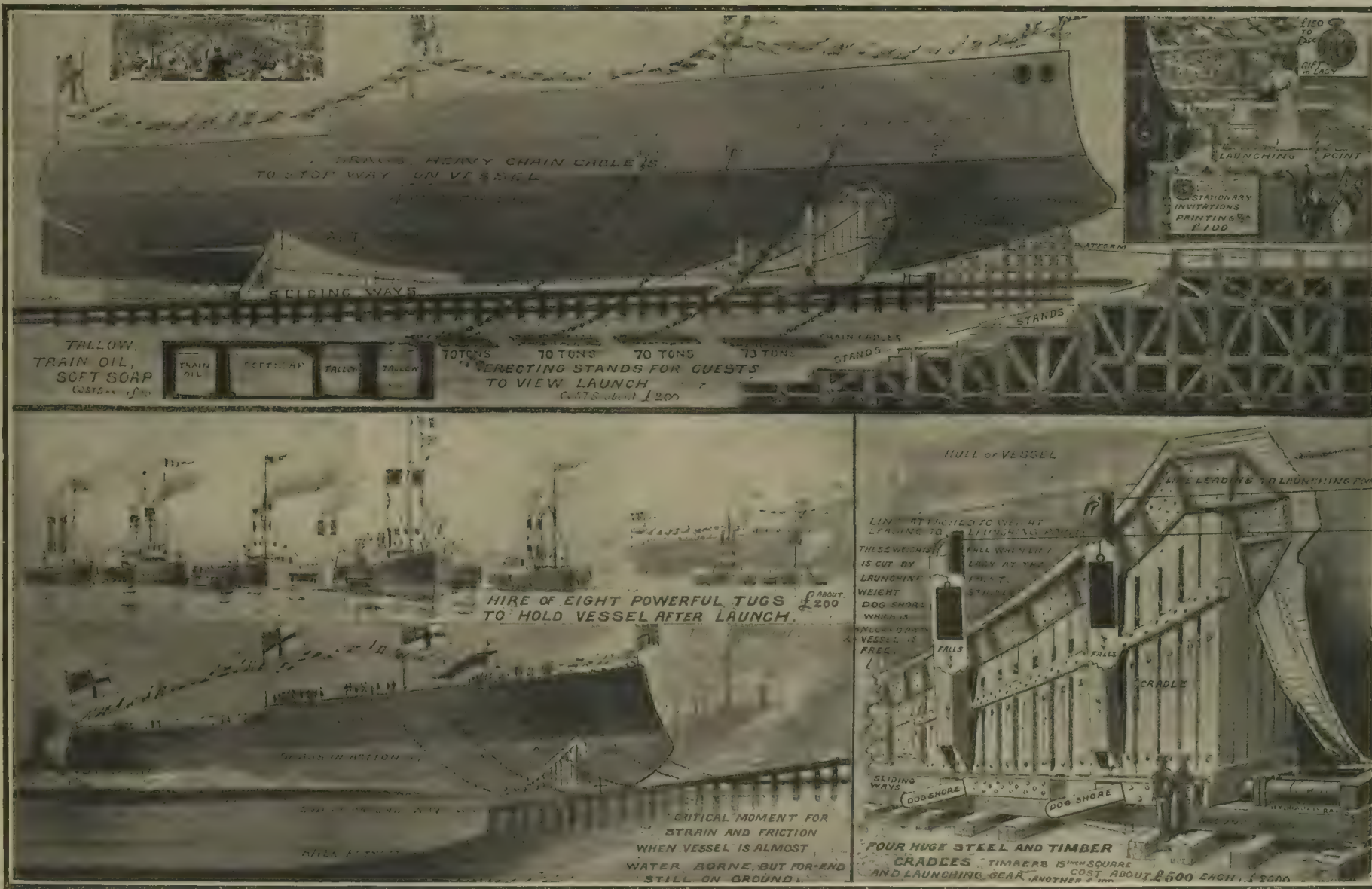
6. THE OWL PARROT OR KAKAPO (STRINGOPS HABROPTILUS).

VANISHING NEW ZEALAND BIRDS PRESERVED ON AN ISLAND SET APART FOR THEM.

Most of the expiring types of New Zealand birds are wingless. They had no enemies, and, as they did not need to take refuge in trees, their wings gradually disappeared. Very few types of these birds remain, and they are being preserved on Resolution Island, specially set apart for the purpose.

WHAT IT COSTS TO LAUNCH A BATTLE-SHIP: A PICTORIAL TABLE OF EXPENSES.

DRAWN BY C. DE LACY.



£3000 TO GET A SHIP AFLOAT: THE CHIEF EXPENSES OF A LAUNCH.

A great launch is carried out in princely style, and the expenses do not fall short of £3000. The chief items and the work by which they are incurred are here given pictorially. The guests number anything up to 1500 and hospitality at the banquet is very lavish. The lady who launches the vessel receives a gift that never costs less than £100. The day of the launch is a most anxious one for the officials, for accidents are always possible. At one moment, when the vessel is half in and half out of the water, the strain and friction are so great that the iron of the false keel has sometimes been fused under water.

SOCIAL AND ANECDOTAL

Photo, Sprague.
THE MARQUESS OF ORMONDE.Photo, Sprague.
THE MARCHIONESS OF ORMONDE.Photo, Russell.
THE MARCHIONESS
OF CAMDEN.

THE Royal Academy draws to its close with a record of the season that is satisfactory as to attendances, but discouraging as to sales. Perhaps the quarter of a million people who walk through the galleries go there most because Burlington House is a recognised place of resort, or because friends are among the exhibitors, or, most legitimately, because they wish to

THE COWES WEEK: THE LEADERS OF THE YACHTING WORLD.

Photo, P.P.A.
MRS. ANTHONY J.
DREXEL, OF
PHILADELPHIA.

see the Sargents and the Clausens. Something under one-hundred-and-seventy-five purchasers have been yielded by this vast multitude of beholders; and it is much the smaller half of these who have bought oil pictures. The majority have been contented with the less costly acquisition of drawings in water-colour and black-and-white. A rather considerable number of the more important pictures sold have been sold to public galleries—a process that does not involve much exercise of personal or individual taste, if we may judge by the choice of the Chantry Trustees.

The social season ends pretty well with the picture season; and, if that of the summer of 1907 has not been among the gayest, the fault lies with the weather. One of the last of the season's weddings was that of Mr. Raymond Asquith and Miss Dorothy Horner, and the bride's name recalls a confession of season weariness made to her mother, Mrs. Horner, by Sir Edward Burne-Jones. This lady, a popular hostess both in town and country, had asked the artist, now nearing the close of his career, to come to Mells, the seat of the Horner family and once the property of the Abbey of Glastonbury. "Do you know," he asks his friend, "how grimy-souled people get in London, how sodden and sickening? To listen to and see it is a kind of contamination. If I never see it I can pretend it does not exist, and get on and smile when I see people; but if I get drawn into it,

and, in time to come, it may be that our Mansion House will be inhabited by a Barrie, a Kipling, or a Mallock.

The Prime Minister is so very affable that his presence at deputations coming to the Education Office on highly technical points is both encouraging and exhilarating. His candid rejoinder to the remonstrants who interrupted him the other day: "You have the advantage, you know so much about it," was a decided improvement on the silence which sometimes veils official ignorance. A Prime Minister has knowledge by deputy always—his subordinates are trained to the tasks they have in hand. But he will have knowledge by deputation also, if he goes in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's spirit, to listen frankly to arguments, and is willing to admit the inadequacy of his own preconceived ideas.

Another £300 is required to complete the Whistler memorial in Chelsea—a sum which the Local Council might, one thinks, very well contribute. Whistler is one of the makers of Chelsea, and Rodin's memorial—a bust of the painter in the company of a Muse (with whom he would, of course, have quarrelled; but that is another story)—will attract many a sightseer to what is, in many ways, the most attractive of all the many attractive suburbs of London.

The announcement that Mr. Winston Churchill is to hold himself in readiness to visit the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates during the Parliamentary recess shows that the example of Mr. Chamberlain has not been forgotten. We have had Ministers for Foreign Affairs and for the Colonies who have never been out of England, and Lords of the Admiralty who never dared to go on board a ship for fear of seasickness. Mr. Chamberlain, however, when Colonial Secretary, established a precedent by visiting South Africa. Something in the form of the announcement as to Mr. Churchill's impending journey recalls Matthew Arnold's message to Harriet Martineau during the Chartist riots: "Monckton Milnes refuses to be sworn in a special constable, that he may be free to assume the post of President of the Republic at a moment's notice."

When the servant of a well-known Duchess stole an ancient snuff-box the

Photo, Russell.
LADY ELLIS.Photo, Russell.
LADY BOSANQUET.Photo, Russell.
MRS. DICK CUNYNGAME.MRS. DREXEL'S BED-ROOM ON BOARD
HER YACHT "MARGARITE."

merely dipping one's foot into it, I get sickened." What a letter to write to a lady who has been described by Mrs. George Cornwallis-West as perhaps the most accomplished hostess alive in London!

Sir Thomas Esmonde, whose accession to the ranks of Irishmen weary of Westminster is a sign of the times, has been a leader in his party rather than a leader in the House of Commons. After all, it is at Westminster that Irishmen, including Sir Thomas's own ancestor, Grattan, have made a fame as Parliamentarians. But a mere local Parliament could hardly have afforded them. But Parliamentary suicide, especially if you are not much of a Parliament man, has its momentary glories; and it is, perhaps, cynical to point out that nothing is more easy than not to be a Member of Parliament, if you do not want to discharge a member's duties. That was what Mr. Andrew Lang once said about poetry—it is so easy *not* to write it. But the publishers' announcements seem to indicate that it may not be so very easy, after all.



LADY CONSTANCE BUTLER.

Photo, Russell.
THE HON. MRS. BURN.

The new Mayor of San Francisco, Mr. Taylor, is a very literary Mayor, and he has friends among writers in London, bound to him by kindred interests in rare editions, in variations of the texts of great poems, in hero-worship of all descriptions. America has sent her authors to be her official diplomatists at many Courts, but the experiment of putting a lover of things literary

Photo, P.P.A.
THE DRAWING-ROOM ON BOARD THE "MARGARITE."
LUXURY ON A PLEASURE-YACHT: IN A FLOATING
COUNTRY-HOUSE AT COWES.

other day, he displayed a singular lack of foresight, for it was just one of the things which an owner would be able most surely to recognise. It is an eccentric fad, this collecting of snuff-boxes—and a costly one. The one snuff-box in existence of interest to the writer is that vast cavern from which Lord Russell of Killowen used to draw nasal refreshment. That box helped to make history. Dr. Kenealy was addressing the Court for the Claimant, and declaring that the use of snuff had destroyed the man's memory. Snuff-taking destroyed the intellect, he was urging, just as Russell strode into the Court, sat down at the table, and took an enormous pinch of snuff. Not often was the laugh of Bench and Bar against Russell. It was that day.



THE HON. MRS. MITFORD.

Photo, Allen.
PRINCESS HENRY OF PLESS.Photo, Russell.
THE BARONESS DE BARRETA.

BRUGES BY THE SEA: ITS SHIP-CANAL AND GOLDEN FLEECE TOURNAMENT.

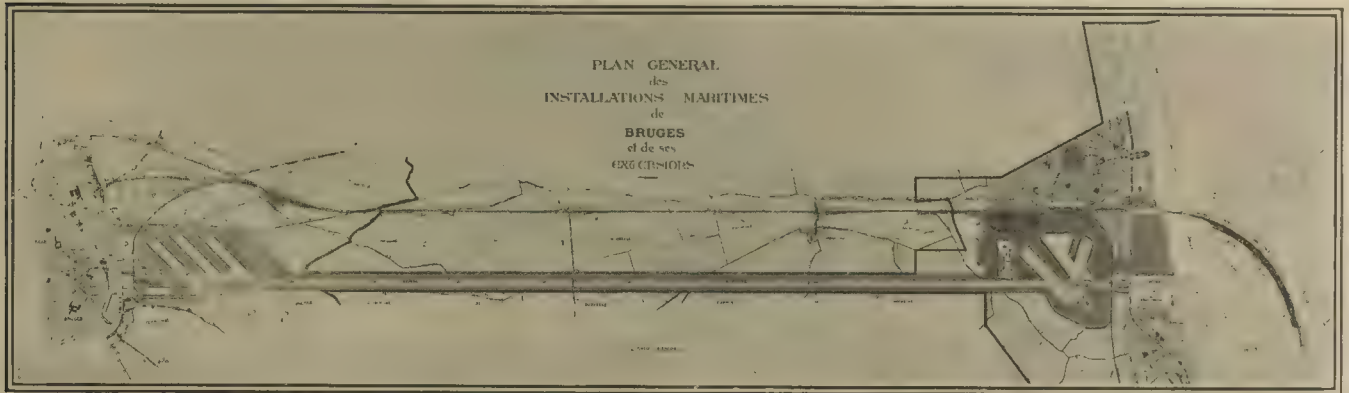


A GENERAL VIEW OF THE ZEE-BRUGGE PIER UNDER CONSTRUCTION.



THE SHIP-CANAL SEEN FROM THE BELFRY OF BRUGES.

The first photograph shows the sheltered roadstead and the lattice-work near the foreshore to allow the ebb and flow of the tide without the accumulation of mud. In the second photograph the canal is the thin silver streak leading towards the horizon.



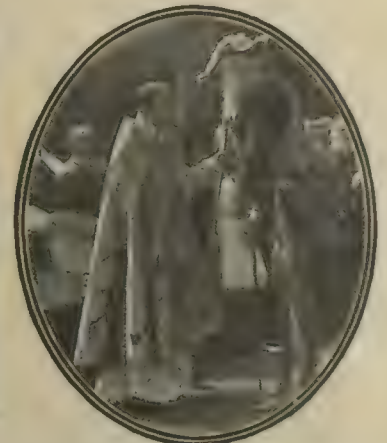
HOW THE SEA WAS BROUGHT TO BRUGES: A PLAN OF THE ZEE-BRUGGE CANAL.



THE GOLDEN FLEECE TOURNAMENT: CHARLES THE BOLD, DUKE OF BURGUNDY, ARMED CAP-A-PIE.



ANOTHER GREAT FIGURE FROM THE BRUGES TOURNAMENT: THE SIEUR D'ARGEUIL ARMED AND READY FOR THE MIMIC LISTS IN THE PAGEANT.



KING LEOPOLD AT THE OPENING OF THE SHIP-CANAL: HIS MAJESTY RECEIVED BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF BRUGES.



THE LISTS AT THE GOLDEN FLEECE TOURNEY: THE KNIGHTS MEETING IN FULL CAREER.

The inauguration of Bruges as a seaport took place on July 25 in the presence of the King of the Belgians and Prince and Princess Albert of Belgium. Twelve years have been occupied in cutting the Zee Brugge Canal, which will enable ships of heavy tonnage to go up to Bruges. The King sailed into the inner port on board the "Alberta." During the same week, in connection with the Golden Fleece Exhibition now being held in Bruges, the city celebrated a pageant commemorating the marriage of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, with Princess Margaret of York. The wedding feast has been reproduced in the pageant, which includes a realistic tournament.

ART · MUSIC · and the · DRAMA ·

ART NOTES.

IN Iron Buildings "C" and "A" in that maze of iron buildings off Exhibition Road, South Kensington, the designs, drawings, and sculptures that are considered to be well done by the students of the Royal College of Art are publicly shown. Talent, always difficult to find where little hope of success urges a strict inquiry, is particularly difficult to discover on the many screens and obscure walls of the South Kensington sheds. If any imagination is there, it is found in Mr. Bentley's illustrations of the story of Cuchulain, hero of Ireland, and of his Emer, and of Fand of the Fair Cheek. And any charm of observation, or charm as the result of painstaking study of the still-life, will be most easily recognised in "Teapot" of Mr. Whitehead. A certain show of originality is made in Mr. Reed's landscape, with its strong arbitrary green and formal arrangement of trees. Much of the handicraft is attractive, as it is the way of handicraft to be; but the sculpture executed under the influence of Professor Lanteri gives evidence only of an ably learned secondhand version of his own ability.

Newman Street, although the writing Cardinal of the name never lived there, has many literary and artistic associations, and now it has an art-gallery. Mr. Footett and Mr. Fergusson, both exhibitors at the Royal Society of British Artists, and companions as painters there of a rather "liberal" type, as opposed to the reactionaries with whom the Society is generally associated, are among the first exhibitors. We have in this column so often pursued Messrs. Fergusson and Footett with advice and faint praise (not intended as damning) that to-day we will do no more than mention that their work progresses as we would have it progress, and that while, doubtless, our advice superfluously followed them along a path they had already discovered for themselves,



Photo. Elliott and Fry

A NEW ENGLISH LOHENGRIN: MR. JOHN COATES.

Mr. John Coates has just made a great success in the role of Lohengrin with the Moody Manners Opera Company at the Lyric Theatre.



POTTERY WATER-PIPES 4000 YEARS AGO AT KNOSSOS.

They consisted of a series of subconical tubes socketed into each other with collars and stop-ridges, so constructed as to give the water a shooting motion, the better to prevent the accumulation of sediment. The early use of pottery pipes is remarkable. 17th century England used wood.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE COURTESY OF MR. ARTHUR EVANS.]

There are many points which fix Van Dyck's name irrevocably to the presentation of that dark face of heavy eyelids in the Rubens Room at the National Gallery. One of these points has its confirmation not ten paces away—in the head of Cornelius Vander Geest. Look at Cataneo's left eye—the eye of the swollen lid—and observe the liquid light which helps to draw the curving shape of the eye itself. It is a characteristic bit of painting, showing the minute and somewhat coldly curious attention Van Dyck gave to the face before him—a minuteness of attention which is easily forgotten in the curving courtliness and disguising dignity of the general effect of his portraits. In the Cornelius Vander Geest also, particularly observable in the left eye is the same moisture, serving the same purpose. E. M.



RECENT DISCOVERIES AT KNOSSOS, IN CRETE: VASES FROM AN EARLY GREEK TOMB, 800 B.C.



RECENT DISCOVERIES AT KNOSSOS: EARLY GREEK VASES AND IRON WEAPONS, 800 B.C.

we like the Footett romances and the Fergusson sea-scapes—and the Newman Gallery.

Kensington Gardens, since Mr. Barrie has lived where he can look through its railings, and watch Peter Pan therein, has become the mode. Nursemaids no longer feel they must penetrate, with prams, into Hyde Park, and the painter need not go to Barbizon. Mr. Paul Maitland's drawings of the Gardens at Mr. Paterson's Gallery are excellent; but Mr. Maitland, at the same exhibition, is seen to be a bold man to tread so quickly on the heels of Mr. Rackham's great popularity and success. Other pictures of places are Miss Palethorpe's pictures of Danish scenes—Danish scenes that have been more or less undiscovered hitherto by the painter—at the Walker Gallery; and Mr. Prat's "France and Portugal" at the Bruton Galleries.

The Van Dyck panic could not, under the circumstances, be of long duration. It was disquieting, no doubt, to hear that a picture "identical in every respect" with the Cataneo portrait bought by the nation for £13,000 had been discovered—disquieting until one recalled certain unmistakable, incomparable qualities of the National Gallery picture. Before the newly divulged picture could be seen at Messrs. Graves's gallery, the need of seeing it was abated. And, certainly, a visit to Pall Mall proved one's faith in the incomparability of the Genoese canvas to be fully justified.



1. Square-Headed Fibula, with stud on bow; a rare type; size, 5½ in. 2. Circular Fibula of Kentish type, set with garnet and shell, with carbuncle in the centre. 3. Ring-Brooch, with material of garment still adhering to the pin. 4. Bronze Buckle. 5. Bronze Buckle with shank. 6. Small Necklace, with large amber bead in the centre. 7. Ornamental Bronze Ring. 8. Necklace of Beads, including crystal, amber, and glass paste. 9. Oval Bronze Ring. (Size of large brooch, 5½ in.; the rest in proportion.)

ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED AT IPSWICH.

These discoveries of Anglo-Saxon remains were made by Miss Nina F. Layard, who supplied the photographs. The relics are now the property of the Ipswich Museum, and they were brought from the Layard collection, Christchurch Mansion, Ipswich.

MUSIC.

THURSDAY, October 3, is the date fixed for the reopening of Covent Garden; the autumn season will be under the joint management of the Grand Opera Syndicate and Mr. Frank Rendle. The arrangements, as far as they are made, are very promising. It is likely that one of Verdi's two finest operas, "Falstaff" and "Otello," will be given, and that works by Mascagni and Baron Franchetti will be heard for the first time in London. It is quite possible that we shall have the great pleasure of hearing Mlle. Destinn again; and the fascinating Maria Gay, whose Carmen created such a *furor* last autumn, will appear again in Bizet's opera. Perhaps the directors of the autumn season will consider the possibility of mounting "Orfeo" for Maria Gay; it is one of her favourite parts, though one would not suggest that her achievement in this work is equal to that which brought her such a prompt and startling triumph last year. Madame Giachetti figures among the prima-donnas, and the tenors will include Signor Bassi, who has been appearing with success in the season now at an end. The ever-welcome Sammarco will return to us. Signor Panizza will direct the opera, assisted upon occasion by Signor Serafini, who has made a considerable reputation in Italy. The season is for eight weeks, matinées will be given, and there will be no opera on alternate Friday nights, in order that the fancy-dress balls may be held. Prices are popular; the boxes will cost in some cases less than half the price obtained in grand season, while the front rows of the stalls will cost 12s. 6d., and the other rows 10s. 6d.

The programme of the Promenade Concerts is now before us, and it is interesting to note the prominent position accorded to English artists. Of the nineteen sopranos, eighteen would seem to be English or Americans;

of the contraltos ten out of twelve have English names; among twenty-three tenors and basses more than twenty would appear to be English. When we come to the instrumentalists these proportions are not maintained—pianists, violinists, and cellists number thirty-seven in all, and not more than half would seem to have been recruited from the ranks of our countrymen; but on considering the conditions under which music is taught on the Continent this proportion must be considered satisfactory. It is interesting to note that the management at Covent Garden has been advertising for English instrumentalists for the autumn season.

For some years the claims of a popular opera-house have been under consideration in London. There has been a fairly general feeling that the public will support serious opera as it supports comic opera if it has the chance. Now, it seems likely that an American impresario will rush in where Englishmen have feared to tread, and will endeavour to enter into active competition with Covent Garden. Of course, the task will be a very difficult one, but the Americans are seeking to corner the market and secure the services of the best singers. If they can do this successfully they will be in a position to send singers over to this country under very favourable conditions, for the American Opera Season lasts from mid-November to mid-April, while in this country we enjoy our opera from early May till the end of November.

"A WET SHEET AND A FLOWING SEA."

PHOTOGRAPH BY WEST.



TWO FAMOUS RACING-YACHTS: "WHITE HEATHER," AND, IN THE DISTANCE, THE "KARIAD."

Last year, at Kingstown, at the Royal St. George Yacht Club Regatta, Mr. Myles Kennedy's yawl "White Heather" won the King's Cup. Mr. Myles Kennedy had never taken a Royal Trophy before in his long yachting career. In all, "White Heather" won eleven first and seven second prizes last year. The "Kariad" belongs to Sir James Pender.

HOW THE "MINDEN BOYS," THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS, CAME TO WEAR ROSES ON AUGUST 1.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



THE FIGHT AMONG THE ROSES: THE GALLANTRY OF THE OLD 20TH FOOT (NOW THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS) AT MINDEN, AUGUST 1, 1759.

The battle of Minden, where the French were defeated by an Anglo-Hanoverian army, under Ferdinand of Brunswick and Lord George Sackville, was fought among the Westphalian rose-gardens. The old 20th Foot, whose bravery was conspicuous, went into action with roses in their hats. From that day, on every First of August the "Minden Boys" parade with drums wreathed in roses and roses on their helmets.

A WOMAN'S DANGEROUS PETS: AN ALLIGATOR-NURSERY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SHEPSTONE.



1. CALLING THE ALLIGATORS TO DINNER.
2. YOUNG ALLIGATORS IN THEIR SEPARATE ENCLOSURES: THE ALLIGATOR-NURSERY.

3. FEEDING-TIME AT ALLIGATOR-FARM. (THE TOMBSTONE IS TO A TERRIER KILLED BY THE ALLIGATORS.)
4. GENTLE TREATMENT FOR THE ALLIGATOR: MESMERISM.

5. MRS. JOSEPH CAMPBELL FEEDING HER BABY ALLIGATORS.
6. A DUCK FOR GOOD CONDUCT: REWARDING A VETERAN ALLIGATOR.

The alligator-farm was founded by Mr. H. J. Campbell, the son of an English Colonel. The establishment occupies several acres on the bank of a small mountain stream at Hot Springs, Arkansas. On the farm are from 800 to 900 alligators, from tiny babies to magnificent bulls from 16 to 18 feet long. A large business is done in baby alligators, which are sold as pets at prices ranging from 5s. to 10s. 6d. The bigger reptiles are sold at so much per foot. A six-foot alligator costs about four pounds. Mr. Campbell is known as "Alligator Joe." He has a wonderful mesmeric power over his charges; when he wishes to catch one he lassoes it round its throat, just above the fore feet, and also round the jaw just above the eyes. It is thus impossible for the creature to do any harm. The baby alligators have to be kept separate from their parents, which are cannibals. All the baby alligators in photograph 5 were hatched in incubators. Special chutes are provided for the amusement of the alligators.

WHERE WOMEN ARE SAILORS: A HINT FOR A FUTURE COWES.

PHOTOGRAPHS COPYRIGHT BY "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



THE woman sailor has been heard of occasionally in America, and now and then a woman, carefully concealing her identity, joins a British ship's crew. The profession of the sea has not yet been generally usurped by the daughters of the West, although one day we may see a Cowes Regatta where all the yachts will be manned by women.



WOMAN as a sailor is quite a recognised institution in China. At Canton and Pakoi there is a seafaring community of the gentler sex. They navigate unwieldy junks on the high seas, and make their trading voyages as far as Hong-kong. No duty of the deck or rigging is too difficult for them, and their seamanship is beyond dispute. Their physical development is superb, as witness the buxom captain in one of our illustrations. Her "cabin-boy" is her own little girl, who has scarcely entered her teens and is yet an able sea-woman.

1. THE WOMEN MARINERS OF CHINA: A DIFFICULT TACK.

2. MRS. CAPTAIN AND THE SHIP'S "BOY": THE COMMANDER OF A HEAVY JUNK.

3. THE WOMEN SAILORS AT SEA.

4. WOMEN SAILORS GOING ON BOARD THEIR JUNK.

At Canton and Pakoi there is a fleet of junks manned by women, who trade with Hong-kong. They manœuvre their vessels on the high sea with all the ease of men. In the second photograph is a woman captain and her "mousse," or ship's boy, who is her little girl.

A BEAST EXPLORERS HAVE RISKED THEIR LIVES TO OBTAIN.



A VERY RARE ANIMAL INDEED: THE OKAPI AND ITS NATIVE WILDS.

The okapi, which is akin to the zebra and the horse, has been seen by three travellers in Central Africa. Sir Harry Johnston saw it in Uganda, and Major Powell-Cotton and Lieutenant Boyd Alexander succeeded in bringing home specimens. A fine specimen has just been set up by Mr. Rowland Ward, of Piccadilly, and the great taxidermist has allowed us to reproduce the

picture. The photographs of the okapi's drinking-place were taken by Major Powell-Cotton. Major Marchand described an animal believed to be the okapi, and he was probably the first to see it. The picture, it should be understood, is composed from Major Powell-Cotton's photographs of the okapi's haunts, and Mr. Rowland Ward's portrait of the specimen.

THE ROUGH WORK OF YACHTING: A FRESH DAY.

DRAWN BY FLEMING WILLIAMS.



SAVING THE DINGHY.

AN OLD PROVERB FALSIFIED: TEACHING SWIMMING ON DRY LAND.

DRAWN BY SIMONT.



SWIMMING WITHOUT WATER: AN INGENIOUS INVENTION FOR PRACTISING THE STROKE.

The teaching of swimming in schools has been greatly facilitated by an ingenious invention which almost falsified the old proverb that one can't learn to swim without going into the water. From a stout wooden frame hang a series of slings—one broad one for the body and two narrow bands for the ankles. From these the pupils swing, and make the leg and arm motions of swimming. The leg slings are balanced on weights and pulleys so as to allow of a compensating motion. The invention is German.

SCIENCE

NATURAL HISTORY

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE BREATH AND

THE Biblical expression that "the blood is the life" might be aptly paralleled by the statement that the breath bears an equally direct relation to the maintenance of vitality. True it is that on the quality of the vital fluid, and on its due supply to the microscopic cells whereof our tissues are composed, our healthy existence intimately depends. No less true is it, however, that, deprived of air, and with a consequent cessation of the process of breathing, life ceases in a very short space of time. Indeed, the heart will continue to act for a certain period after breathing has ceased, and it is this fact which inspires the ambulance-worker with hope of restoring the half-drowned being by ministrations intended to increase the feeble heart-beats, and of thereby stimulating the lungs to resume their duties.

Familiar to us as is the case with many other

amount of oxygen gas, which forms about a fifth part of the great air ocean which surrounds us. The gas which completes the atmosphere's composition, and which serves to dilute the oxygen, is nitrogen,



Photo. Lupton.

ONE OF THE TEN LARGEST METEORS IN THE WORLD.

One of the ten largest meteors in the world has just been rescued from Mother Earth and placed in the Museum of Natural History, New York. This aerolite is the largest in the United States. It was found two miles north-west of Selma, Alaska, and takes its name from the place of its discovery. It is 20½ in. high, 20 in. wide, and 14 in. thick. It weighs 306 lb. It is supposed to have lain buried where it fell for some years past.

this last being, so far as our bodies are concerned, an inert vapour exercising no effect upon us. All life demands oxygen as part and parcel of its food-supply. In one sense this gas is the most important element in our bodily commissariat, for in its absence no other foods could be utilised or assimilated in the body. If, in one sense, we might compare ordinary foods to the coal and sticks in a grate, oxygen would represent the light wherewith we set fire to the materials in the fire-place. In truth, lighting a fire means that we bring oxygen to bear actively upon the coals, so that they may be consumed, and afford heat, and a similar result is continually being effected in every tissue of our frames. For our supply of air-oxygen, perpetually drawn into the blood, and carried to all parts of the body by that fluid, is the light which maintains the bodily combustion, and enables heat and energy (or "the power of doing work") to be evolved.

It will be understood, then, that the air, or, to put it plainly, the oxygen we inhale, has the blood as its medium for conveyance, and the tissues of the body as its ultimate destination. The lungs in this aspect, or the

gills of water-living animals, are only gateways whereby the blood receives its oxygen-supply. The reason why we breathe in is thus rendered plain to us, but our considerations so far do not include an explanation of the reason why we breathe out. It is easy to show that the quality or character of the outgoing air is different from that of the air we inhale. The exhaled air is hot, it contains a large amount of water; the chemist will show us that it is laden with carbonic acid gas and other matters, and he will further demonstrate that, as one should expect, the quantity of oxygen it contains is diminished when compared with the amount of that gas contained in the air we breathe in. Now, the heat, water, and carbonic acid gas given forth with each breath have had a natural origin in the body. That heat and water are certainly exhaled is evident to anyone who watches the condition of the windows in a close

son why we breathe in is thus rendered plain to us, but our considerations so far do not include an explanation of the reason why we breathe out. It is easy to show that the quality or character of the outgoing air is different from that of the air we inhale. The exhaled air is hot, it contains a large amount of water; the chemist will show us that it is laden with carbonic acid gas and other matters, and he will further demonstrate that, as one should expect, the quantity of oxygen it contains is diminished when compared with the amount of that gas contained in the air we breathe in. Now, the heat, water, and carbonic acid gas given forth with each breath have had a natural origin in the body. That heat and water are certainly exhaled is evident to anyone who watches the condition of the windows in a close



Photo. Kellermann & Co.

A WOMAN PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY, M^{LE}. GERTRUDE WOKER.

Mlle. Woker, the niece of M. Muller, the Swiss President, has just been appointed Professor of Theology in Berne. Her father is also a Professor at Berne.

THE FIRST WOMAN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, M^{LE}. CÉCILE BUTTICAT.

Mlle. Cécile Butticat, of Lausanne, has just obtained her diploma with honours in the State examinations for electrical engineering. She is the first woman electrical engineer in Europe.



A CONTRAST IN LOCOMOTIVES: AN AMERICAN ENGINE OF 1846.

The earlier American locomotives were extraordinarily clumsily shaped machines. They had a vast smoke-stack, a huge cow-catcher, and the arrangement of the wheels gave the engine a very ramshackle appearance.

bodily duties, the work of breathing escapes the attention it deserves, and, as a consequence, we suffer through neglect to ensure that the function should be naturally represented in our existence. Of supreme importance in the maintenance of life, and therefore of health, our respiration should be made a matter of attention in respect at least of the quality of the air we consume. Why we breathe is a question that may not always be capable of a distinct and definite answer on the part of the lay mind. Our chests rise and fall in the performance of the act some sixteen or seventeen times in the course of a minute, the rate being increased, of course, by exertion. Into the lungs we draw at each breath a certain quantity of air, and from the lungs we give forth at each breath the equivalent of the air we inhale. But closer examination soon reveals certain notable points of difference between the air we inhale and that we expire. On the appreciation of these differences rests the understanding of what breathing really means and implies.

Our atmospheric supply may be pure, or relatively impure, but it must afford us, in the first place, an adequate



AN EXTRAORDINARY SUBMARINE FOREST.

The retreat of the sea on the coast between Lazonow and Hoylake, in Cheshire, has revealed the remains of a submarine forest. The presence of the forest is a proof that at one time that part of the coast must have been some distance inland.



Photo. Mountstephen.

A CONTRAST IN LOCOMOTIVES: THE MOST POWERFUL AMERICAN ENGINE OF TO-DAY.

The 250-ton Mallet locomotive is the largest engine in the world. It has been built for the Great Northern Railway of America, and is specially designed for mountain haulage.

railway-carriage or a badly ventilated room on a cold day. The hot vapour condenses on the panes, and, for that matter of it, we know as a primary fact of life that the outgoing breath is charged with heat.

Also, it is matter of common agreement that what is breathed out should not be breathed again. The matters which are breathed out, however we may regard them, represent thoroughly natural products of the living body. That they are waste products does not alter the fact of their manner of production. They are chemically produced as the result, indeed, of that very combination of oxygen with the tissues whereof mention has already been made. Given certain food elements circulating in the blood for the body's perpetual wants, and given oxygen as the means of bringing these elements in contact with the tissues and of placing them at the disposal of our living cells, then the formation of the carbonic acid gas, water, and heat, representing the waste given forth from the lungs, may be clearly explained. These matters, in truth, are the ashes of our bodily fire, from the combustion of which we obtain literally the strength for the work our hands find to do. ANDREW WILSON.

A PICTORIAL OUTLOOK: POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.



Photo, Halfpenny.

THE KING AND QUEEN AT HAMPSTEAD: THEIR MAJESTIES LEAVING UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL NEW BUILDINGS.

On July 26 the King, accompanied by the Queen and Princess Victoria, opened the new buildings of University College at Hampstead. His Majesty delivered a long and interesting speech upon the training of youth, and the responsibility of teachers in the formation of character.



THE MEETING-PLACE OF KING AND KAISER, AUGUST 14, WILHELMSHÖHE CASTLE.

It has been arranged that the King and the Kaiser are to meet on August 14. The scene of the meeting is to be the Castle of Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel. His Majesty and the Kaiser met last autumn for the first time for some years.



1. LIBERATING A WEATHER BALLOON AND PARACHUTE WITH METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

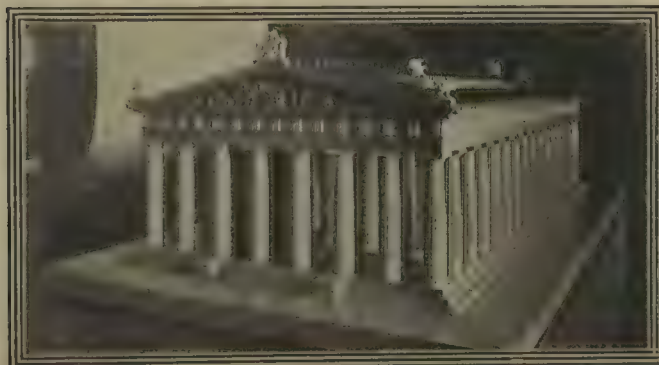
2. THE METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS ATTACHED TO KITES; ON THE RIGHT, AN INSTRUMENT THAT MEASURED SEVENTY DEGREES OF FROST.

3. THE INSTRUMENT AND BASKET ATTACHED TO A BALLOON.

4. MR. CAVE LIBERATING EXPERIMENTAL BALLOONS AT PETERSFIELD.

EXPLORING THE UPPER AIR BY BALLOONS: THE INTERNATIONAL WEATHER INVESTIGATION.

Last week some very interesting experiments were conducted throughout the world for the investigation of weather conditions at very high altitudes. Small balloons lifting a little wicker basket containing recording instruments were set off from many different points. When the balloons reached a very rare stratum of the air they burst, and a parachute allowed the instrument to descend gradually. A note was placed in the basket requesting the return of the instrument to the observers. In our second photograph the instrument shown on the right was attached to a kite. It dropped in the English Channel: when it was returned by a fisherman it registered an altitude of nine miles and a temperature of seventy degrees of frost. (PHOTOGRAPH BY HALSTONES)



Photo, Topical.

WASHINGTON'S PARTHENON: THE INDEPENDENCE MEMORIAL AT WASHINGTON.

A memorial to the authors and signatories of the Declaration of Independence is to be erected in Washington by the Jefferson Memorial Association, a non-partisan body. The building is to be a copy of the Parthenon at Athens, and the model here photographed has just been prepared in Philadelphia. The monument is to cost 500,000 dollars.



Photo, Carlton.

RAND STRIKERS PLAYING THEIR LAST CARD: THE INDEPENDENCE-DAY DEMONSTRATION.

On July 4, the United States Independence Day, the Rand strikers played their last card. They held a great demonstration in the square at Johannesburg, where they issued an ultimatum to the Government demanding a compulsory Arbitration Act, failing which they would begin an economic war. The strike has now come to an end.

Literature

Es ist eine des grossen Himmels geben
So ein Ding in Arm zu haben

Goethe - Faust.



MR. F. F. KNIGHT,
Whose "Over-Sea
Britain" is announced
by Mr. John Murray.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S.

BY ANDREW LANG.

IN this year of grace few regions have had any excuse for pluming themselves on their weather. It is a curious fact in our strangely mingled nature that we do stand up for the weather of the places where we happen to live, as if we were involved in the guilt of its badness, and derived glory from its excellence. We defend our weather when it

The problem "Why is not one man as good as another?" is hardly worth posing.

being taken so seriously. Finally, the real truth of the cause of M. France's superiority is discovered. "In fine," I "preferred Mr. Rider Haggard to Mr. Thomas Hardy."

We do not know that M. France committed that error, but then, I conceive that M. France does not read English. It is not for me to make a class list of novelists, and to give Mr. Hardy a Second. One kind of book pleases a man at one time, and in one mood, another at another time and in another mood. Thackeray's *gourmet* did not always prefer beans and bacon to the masterpiece of a *cordons bleus*; and there was an hour when Shelley himself thought better of bacon than of penny buns, his wonted ambrosia. *Enfin*, late Victorian novels are not the great things of human literature, and a reader may blamelessly amuse or depress himself with them as he will. I know, but will never reveal, what Mr. Stevenson said about "Tess"!

I prefer to be amused. If anyone shares this taste let him read "In Slippery Places," by Mr. H. Maxwell. The novelist's name and work (or play) are new to me, but he makes one laugh by the humours of a wildly sensational plot. It is not often that the ingenuity of the author of the *roman policier*, the story of infinitely complicated crime, is combined with a strong sense of humour. The late Mr. James Payn possessed this combination, and I am not certain that the

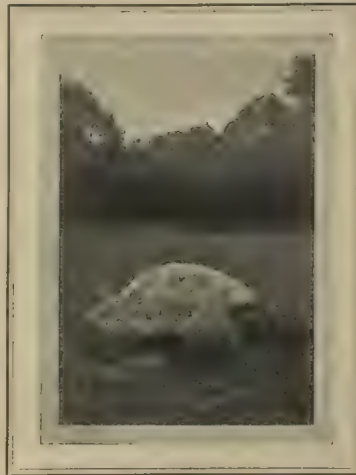
DR. GEORGE BRANDES.

Whose "Main Currents in Eighteenth Century Literature" is to be issued in a cheaper edition by Mr. Heinemann.



MR. W. J. ROBERTS,
Whose "Memorials of Old London" is
announced by Mr. T. Werner Laurie.

is attacked by strangers, as if it were a favourite aunt accused of forgery, or a favourite niece under a charge of flirting.



OF INTEREST TO READERS OF "RICHARD
YEA AND NAY": THE SPOT WHERE
OCEUR-DE-LION FELL.

The stone is in a field at Châlus, Haute-Vienne, and marks the spot where Richard fell, mortally wounded. The most successful romance of *Cœur-de-Lion*, Mr. Maurice Hewlett's "Richard Yea and Nay," is shortly to be issued in a sixpenny edition.

We are next told *why* the late Master of Balliol did not attempt to rival Renan in "the sad, wistful, gentle stoicism of Prospero." The Master had much better taste than Renan. He never publicly expressed a wish to be a pretty woman's prayer-book. He had a sense of humour—he did not give himself away.

I entirely agree with my honourable critic in his opinion that my trivial essays "are not instinct with so fine a personal charm as those of Elia." I should think not, indeed! It is an overwhelming compliment to mention the two things in the same breath; a modest man blushes as he laughs, at



A HAUNT OF D'ARTAGNAN: THE OLD HOSTELRY OF THE
CHEVAL BLANC IN PARIS.

majority of his readers ever found it out. The story interested them so much that they did not hear the storyteller laughing in his sleeve. For a railway novel, the novel of any idle hour, let me recommend "In Slippery Places." The author must have been very happy when he was writing it, and to one reader, at least, he has communicated his enjoyment. I am not saying that his Lady Dorothy excels Mr. Meredith's heroines; she is not at all subtle, but she is very good company. So is Cicely, with her reckless but successful sacrifice of the motor-car; so is the blackmailing Duke who is blackmailed; so are all of them. Moreover, Mr. Maxwell writes grammar, and his book is *not* "a reflection of modern fretfulness, anarchy, and lassitude." Perhaps all books ought to be of this cheerful sort, but "In Slippery Places" is the reverse.

MERITORIOUS, BUT TOO ELABORATE.

IT is rare to find a new novelist approaching her task with something of George Eliot's thoroughness. Unhappily, we are all in such a hurry nowadays that Miss Jessie Ainsworth Davis may not be credited with the genuine merit possessed by her story, "When Half-Gods Go" (Blackwood). The book is not only too long for the average reader, but so long that the author exhausts her mandate—as we say of Governments when we happen to be in opposition. Miss Davis treats exceedingly well the development of a young girl's character under unusual home conditions, and shows power and delicacy in her treatment of a dramatic emotional episode which forms the climax of her heroine's life. But then a climax half-way through a story means a good deal of anti-climax afterwards. Her Mary Douglas after her adventure—entered upon in innocence but without caution—is an altered being. We are told that she becomes a fascinating woman, but we do not feel this for ourselves, whereas she had been portrayed with success as a delightful child. The story of her married life is made of very familiar stuff. Miss Davis takes her work too seriously, but she understands Scottish gentleness almost as well as did Mrs. Oliphant.



A VANISHING DUMAS RELIC: THE STABLE OF THE THREE
MUSKETEERS IN THE OLD HOSTELRY OF THE CHEVAL BLANC.

Reflection teaches us, of course, that we are not responsible for our weather. Yet human nature, self-love in its most extended form, makes *me* stand up for the winter climate of St. Andrews as equal, at least, to that of the Riviera. So it is, if you compare the links of St. Andrews with those of Cannes in forming your estimate.

But of one place the most patriotic citizen cannot, I hope, pretend to excuse the infamous climate. That place is Edinburgh. Mr. Stevenson had considerable powers of invective, which he bestowed on somebody who spoke unkindly of Father Damien, and on the climate of the Modern Athens. But the climate of Edinburgh is something incorrigible even by the malison of her great stepson.

The weather made, in the rest of the country, a late repentance. Even in Galloway it suddenly became tropical, and a salmon river which was in high flood on a Saturday was a transparent, purling brook on Monday. Then, for my sins, I went, "larding the lean earth" to Edinburgh, and found that a thick ulster was not thick enough to keep out the bitter east wind of that grey metropolis, shrouded in freezing sea-mist. This is no new crime. Queen Mary found Edinburgh just as cold, and even darker, when she landed at Leith on August 19, 1561. John Knox saw in the weather the wrath of heaven and a miracle—the miracle would have been a warm August day. Edinburgh is incorrigible!

It is not often that an author is moved, by a review of himself, to inextinguishable laughter. A very cultivated critic, in a too kind notice of some reprinted essays of my own, has made me freely merry. He asks why I, *moi chétif*, have not won "as commanding a position" in letters as Monsieur Anatole France! He might as well ask why I never won so commanding a position in modern cricket as Mr. W. G. Grace. The answer is that I am "not such a swell" as either of these illustrious men. A single tale, "La Messe des Morts," by M. France, is as much beyond my powers as "Paradise Lost" or "Prometheus Unbound."

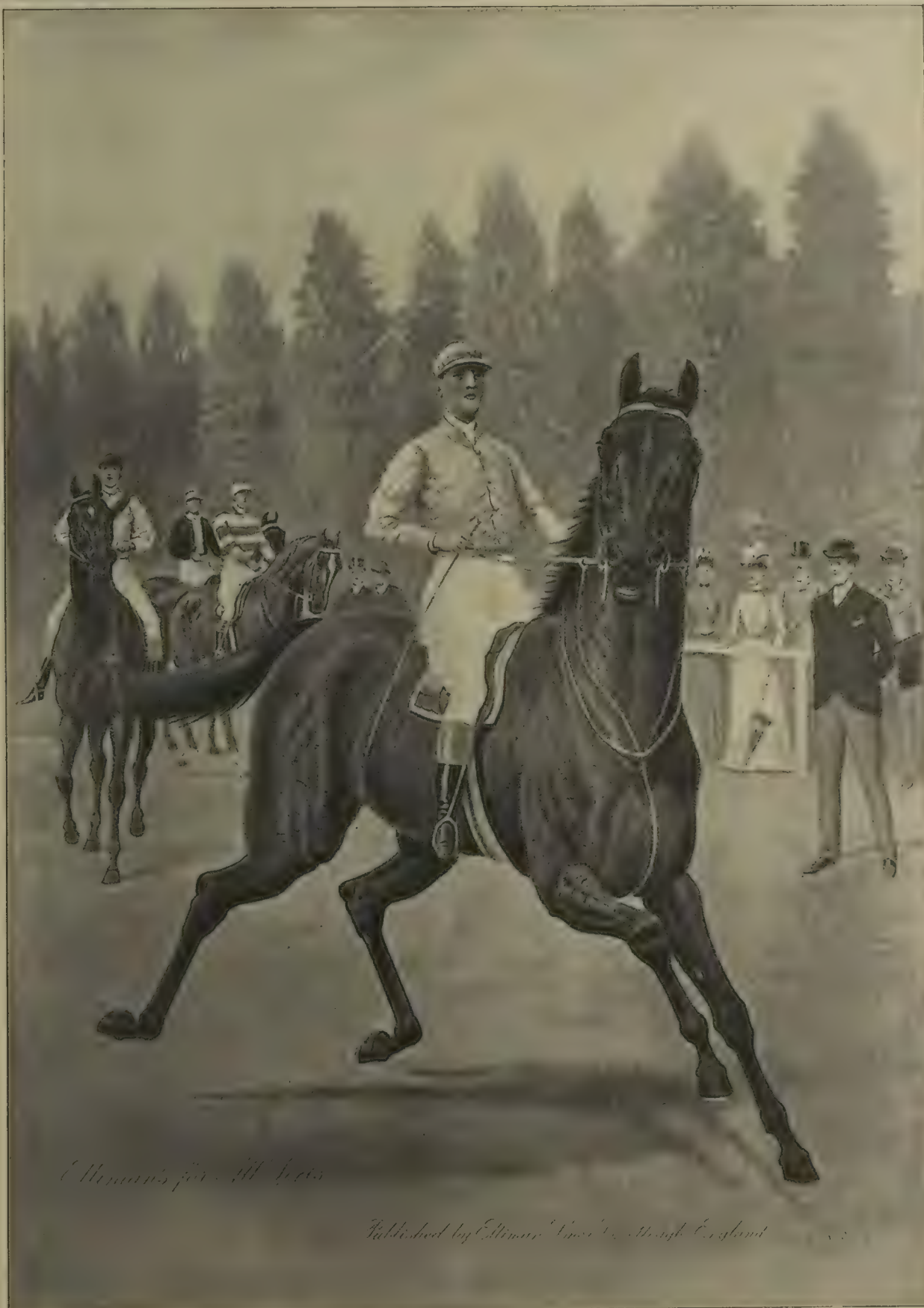


A DISAPPEARING RELIC OF D'ARTAGNAN: THE HERO'S
STAIRCASE IN THE OLD CHEVAL BLANC INN, NOW TO
BE PULLED DOWN.

The Cheval Blanc inn, formerly the Carrosses d'Orléans, the scene of some of the exploits of the Musketeers, and also of the meeting of Manon Lescaut and Des Grieux, is numbered among the vanishing parts of old Paris. It stands in the Rue Madeleine, formerly the Rue de la Contrescarpe St. Honoré. The buildings, which are of the sixteenth century, surrounded a wide courtyard.

THE USES OF ELLIMAN'S ANIMALS TREATMENT. ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.

"Received your E.F.A. Book, for which many thanks. It is a lot better than I thought it would be. To obtain such a book in this country would cost 8/-." Kelvin Grose, Calgary, Alta, Canada.



ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION, owing to its antiseptic properties, can be used with advantage in the treatment of wounds, or abrasions of the skin, when diluted one part Elliman's to ten parts of water.

As an Emollient when hand-rubbing or massage is necessary to promote circulation in cold extremities.

As a Mild Stimulant or rubefacient when slight swellings have to be dispersed, and in the treatment of bruises, or slight sprains.

As a Counter-Irritant when a blistering action is required, as in the treatment of chronic inflammation, thickened ligaments, old-standing enlargements, bony growths. The action of Elliman's as a counter-irritant is greatly increased by previously fomenting the part with hot water.

For Further Information see "The Elliman First Aid Book" (E.F.A.), Animals Treatment, 193 pages, illustrated, cloth board covers. Price one shilling, post free to all parts of the world (foreign stamps accepted), or post free to all parts of the world in exchange for a label affixed for the purpose to the outside of the back of the wrapper of 2/- and 3/6 bottles Elliman's Royal Embrocation.—Address: ELLIMAN, SONS, & CO., Slough, England.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

IF automobile clubs are to obtain entries for the numerous touring-car events they promote, and expect such entries to come from private owners, their own members, and the like, they will have to utter a touring-car definition and stick to it. Serious complaint was made only last week with regard to a Northern club's competition, in which a car innocent of mudguards or footboards was allowed to enter and compete as a touring-car, "which is absurd." Club committees should reserve the right of pronouncing as to the cars presented for competition, and retain the power of ruling out any car which does not accord with their views, without appeal.

Modern builders are still very short-sighted with regard to making provision for motor-cars in connection with houses of rental values from £50 to £100 per annum, and as the occupants of such property will for the most part, and shortly, be possessed of moderate-priced motor-cars, our friend the builder is more than

where there is sufficient space for one, with approach, should write to Messrs. Boulton and Paul, Limited, of Norwich, for their priced catalogue of motor-houses, which can be erected by an amateur, are entirely self-contained, and remain a tenant's fixture. I have seen most desirable motor-houses in wood exhibited by Messrs. Boulton and Paul, Limited, at various shows. As the material is fire-proofed throughout, there is no danger of a conflagration.

Many and varied are the speed-indicators now offered by the various accessory firms to motorists, and as no modern car can be considered fully equipped when lacking a reliable instrument of the kind, it is well that I should draw my readers' attention to an instrument which has been working on a fast car under my own eye for nearly two years. It is an example of "the perfect speed-indicator," made by those well-known Government watchmakers, Messrs. S. Smith and Son, 9, Strand. I have tested this machine frequently, but only the other day I caused the car to which it is fitted to be driven over a carefully checked mile, first with the speed-indicating needle kept as nearly as possible on the twenty miles per hour, then at twenty-five miles per hour, and then (oh, shame to say so!) at thirty miles per hour. The times of each mile, taken on a stop-watch, were 3 min. 3 sec., 2 min. 25.5 sec., and 2 min. 12.5 sec., showing extraordinary accuracy under the conditions.

Motor-racing at Brooklands can never have any newspaper interest until the executive make up their minds to send the cars sane distances, and publish either the relative times, the speed in miles per hour, or the seconds which each car is in retard of the fastest competitor. To read that a car driven by even a well-known driver has won the White Lion Selling Stakes, distance 5,043.286 miles, and had, in so doing, beaten certain other cars of curiously unconvincing horse-powers, means very little to anyone reading such an

announcement in the papers at a distance on the following day. I am also of opinion that the usually stated and accepted horse-powers of the cars should be given on the entries and programme, for who would recognise "Talbot car 19.4632-h.p." as the well-known 15-h.p. car of that name?

the whole organism is improved in tone, and muscular strength and nerve force are restored. Not every stout person is fully aware of the fact that obesity is a really dangerous disease, inasmuch as it impairs the natural action of the vital organs by what is called fatty degeneration. The heart, particularly, is affected, and syncope may occur at any time; during the hot, oppressive weather the danger is greater. The liver and kidneys are also clogged with fatty matter. Antipon soon removes all these perilous accumulations, and the general health is greatly improved in consequence. A simple course of Antipon may be safely said to prolong life in thousands of cases. Of many old-time methods of reducing weight quite the reverse may be said. Antipon is a tonic liquid containing only the most harmless vegetable substances; it is pleasantly tart and very refreshing in the hot weather. It may even be taken at table with a mineral water. It is not laxative, nor does it have any disturbing reactionary effects whatsoever.

Antipon is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by Chemists, Stores, etc.; or, in the event of disappointment, may be obtained (on sending remittance) carriage paid, privately packed, direct from The Antipon Company, 13, Olmar Street, London, S.E.

Typical Press Appreciations.

"The Illustrated London News" says: "Antipon not only speedily absorbs and throws out of the system all superabundant adipose matter, but increases strength and vitality."

"The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News" says: "Antipon, to which warm praise has been given by medical authorities, reduces flesh—or, rather, fat—from the very first dose, and has a general tonic and invigorating effect upon the entire system, so that at the end of the cure the patient is both healthier and stronger in muscle and nerve. Antipon may be regarded as a very beneficial discovery."

"The Christian Age" says: "Antipon not only possesses the power of permanently reducing fatness, but is a splendid tonic, which, by increasing appetite and revivifying the digestive powers, assists in the re-nourishment and muscular development of the body."

There is much to be said for ranging cars in competition according to catalogue price, at least so far as the purchaser is concerned. To my mind, in all calculations conceived to place cars in their proper order of efficiency, such as was done at the late South Harting Hill Climb, the element of price should enter in such a way that it exerts a considerable effect upon the result. If two cars do equally well in such a competition, and the price of the chassis of one is £600 and the other £350, surely the latter should be given an advantage co-relative to its reduced price. Price should always be considered in making comparisons. For instance, in glancing again over the results of the late Scottish Reliability Trials, I notice that the only cars costing less than £525 to secure absolute non-stop runs throughout were the 14-16-h.p. and the 12-14-h.p. Argylls, costing £375 and £340 respectively.



THE WINNER OF THE ARDENNES MOTOR-RACE: MR. J. T. C. MOORE BRABAZON.

Mr. Moore Brabazon, who made a very fine performance, drove a Minerva car on the Ardenne circuit. Minerva cars were also placed second and third. The fastest final round was made by the winner.

Rightly or wrongly, Argyll Motors, Limited, have resolved to eschew further public competitions for this year at least. They consider that the trade is being milked of hardly-earned profits for the benefit of automobile clubs, some of which are absolutely fostered, and may be said to be in the pockets of trade rivals. So the Argyll people have cried "Enough," and notwithstanding the excellent showing made by their cars in the late Scottish Reliability Trials, they have resolved to devote the money they would otherwise have expended in entry fees and competition expenses, to offering substantial prizes during the months of August and September for what will be considered by a little jury of motor pressmen the most meritorious performance in either of those months on an Argyll car. This proposal may provoke some queer claims.

"The Methodist Recorder" says: "It is satisfactory to know that Antipon is the practical result of a specialist's researches and discoveries, so that reliance can be placed upon its efficacy."

STOUTNESS AND SMARTNESS.

(Reprinted from the "Belfast News Letter," July 6.)

There is no gainsaying the fact that corpulent persons lack "smartness," however well dressed they may be. The grace of bearing, ease of movement, "springiness" of step, are wanting. Mentally, too, the unduly stout person is at a disadvantage, for the condition of obstinate obesity breeds ill-health, discomfort, and weakness—hence depression or lethargy, and a consequent falling-off in mental alertness, energy, and initiative. The "smart" business man must not neglect to correct the tendency to get fat. There is no need for drugs or partial starvation. Such pernicious methods of weight reduction are now wholly discredited by all competent authorities. The Antipon treatment is what is required—a treatment which tones up and re-nourishes the system, while permanently eliminating the unwholesome superfluous fat and counteracting the tendency to excessive fat development. The results are simply marvellous. At the end of a course of Antipon the subject looks years younger, and feels it, too. Normal weight, a good figure, correct facial lines, well-moulded limbs, firm muscular development, greater nerve force and brain power—these are the assured results of the simplest and pleasantest of remedies. Antipon creates a good appetite and improves digestion. The subject must eat, and eat well. There are no irksome dietary restrictions. Increase strength, renew vitality, and get thin—that's the Antipon treatment, and our stout-readers will be grateful for the information. The decrease of weight is steady—from 8 oz. to 3 lb. within a day and a night of first dose, and then a satisfactory daily diminution until all the desired improvements in beauty, tone, and strength are attained. What old-time remedy can compare with the wonderful Antipon treatment? Antipon is a refreshing liquid, which contains no mineral or other injurious substance, and causes no discomfort of any kind.

Antipon is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by Chemists, Stores, &c.; or, in case of disappointment, may be obtained (on sending amount) post paid, in private package, direct from The Antipon Company, 13, Olmar Street, London, S.E.



THE KING'S CHAUFFEUR: MR. OLIVER STANTON.

blind to his own interest in such neglect. For £60 to £70 a very satisfactory motor-stable can be put up when a house is a building, and the presence of such accommodation would assuredly add £10 to £15 to the rental value. But a car-owner who particularly fancies a house innocent of any provision for a motor-car, but

Summer Heat at Last.

ADVICE TO STOUT PERSONS.

HOWEVER welcome the tardy summer heat may be to the majority, it is certainly a trial to those who are grievously overburdened with fat. Pulling and blowing, perspiring and almost out of breath, stout people are really to be pitied in the hot weather, and the best possible advice one can offer them is to start without delay the wonderfully successful Antipon treatment for the permanent reduction of obesity. It is so simple, pleasant, and easy, and so promptly and rapidly beneficial that pounds of superfluous fat may be got rid of in a surprisingly short space of time. The weighing machine test will be a revelation, within a day and a night of taking the first dose of Antipon, from 8 oz. to 3 lb. being the decrease, which, of course, varies according to individual conditions. The daily reduction which follows is very satisfactory in every case, and when normal weight and pleasing proportions are regained the doses may be discontinued, for the simple reason that the tendency to develop an excessive amount of adipose has been destroyed simultaneously with the elimination of the superfluous and health-impairing fatty matter. Thus the reduction is permanent. The erroneous notion that the disease of obesity could be cured by curtailing the amount of food which is necessary to the maintenance of the vital forces still unfortunately prevails amongst the unenlightened. These old-fashioned treatments generally included mineral drugging and other abuses. Such methods are debilitating in the extreme, and merely produce a temporary decrease of weight at the expense of vitality. The Antipon treatment is of an altogether opposite order, being based on the natural law that the human frame requires constant repair through adequate nourishment. The subject must eat heartily, and there are no worrying dietary restrictions. Antipon has tonic properties of a high value, and acts very beneficially on the entire alimentary tract, improving appetite and promoting good digestion and proper assimilation. Thus

'No Voice, however feeble, lifted up for Truth ever Dies.'

THE GENIUS OF THIS LIFE, COMMON SENSE!

'We shut our eyes, the flowers bloom on,
We murmur, but the corn-ears fill;

We choose the shadow, but the sun
That casts it shines behind us still.

And each good thought or action moves the dark world nearer to the sun.'—WHITTIER.

Nothing happens by Chance. We have Eyes and see not.

THERE ARE MORE THINGS IN HEAVEN AND EARTH THAN ARE DREAMT OF IN OUR PHILOSOPHY.

It is for you to find out why your ears are boxed.

AN IMAGE OF HUMAN LIFE. INCAPACITY MEETS WITH THE SAME PUNISHMENT AS CRIME.

NATURE'S LAWS.

'Nor love thy life nor hate; but whilst thou livest live well.'—MILTON.

"Suppose it were perfectly certain that the life and fortune of every one of us would, one day or other, depend upon us winning or losing a game of chess. Don't you think that we should all consider it to be a primary duty to *learn at least* the names and moves of the pieces; to have a notion of a gambit and a keen eye for all the means of giving and getting out of check? Do you not think we should look with a disapprobation amounting to scorn upon the father who allows his sons, or the State which allows its members, to grow up without knowing a pawn from a knight? Yet it is a very plain and elementary truth that the life, the fortune, and the happiness of every one of us—and, *more or less*, of those who are connected with us—do depend upon our knowing something of the rules of a game infinitely more difficult and complicated than chess. It is a game which has been played for untold ages, every man and woman of us being one of the two players in a game of his or her own. The chess-board is the world, the pieces are the phenomena of the universe, the rules of the game are *what we call the laws of Nature*. The player on the one side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always fair, *just, and patient*. But also we know, *to our cost*, that he *never overlooks a mistake*, or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance. To the man who plays well the highest stakes are paid, with that sort of



overflowing generosity with which the strong shows delight in strength. And who plays ill is checkmated—without haste, but without remorse.

"My metaphor will remind some of you of the famous picture in which Retzsch has depicted Satan playing at chess with man for his soul. Substitute for the mocking fiend in that picture a calm, strong angel, who is playing for love, as we say; and would rather *lose than win*. And I should accept it as an image of human life.

"The great mass of mankind are the 'Poll,' who pick up just enough to get through without much discredit. *Those who won't learn at all are plucked; and then you can't come up again.* Nature's pluck means extermination.

"Ignorance is visited as sharply as wilful disobedience—incapacity meets with the same punishment as crime. Nature's discipline is not even a word and a blow, and the blow first; but the *blow without the word*. It is left to you to find out why your ears are boxed."—HUXLEY.

"Nature's Laws, I must repeat, are eternal; her small still voice, speaking from the inmost heart of us, shall not, under terrible penalties, be disregarded. No man can depart from the truth without damage to himself."—T. CARLYLE.

"INTO MAN'S HANDS IS PLACED THE RUDDER OF HIS FRAIL BARQUE THAT HE MAY NOT ALLOW THE WAVES TO WORK THEIR WILL."—Goethe.
SUBSTANCES IN THE BLOOD THAT ARE HURTFUL AND INJURIOUS TO HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

We quote the following from a well-known writer on Pathology:

"Now, a word on the importance of the regular and proper action of these excretory organs and of the intestinal canal. The former separate substances from the blood that are hurtful if they are kept in the blood. The waste substances that are got rid of by the intestinal canal include the parts of the food that are not digested and certain secretions from the intestinal canal, especially from the large part of the intestine. These substances are injurious if left in the body, as certain portions of them are reabsorbed into the blood, especially the foul organic matter in them, so that if these various excretory organs do not perform their functions in a proper manner, waste substances are either not separated from the blood or are reabsorbed into it and poison it, and as the blood is distributed to the various tissues of the body they are not properly nourished and they become degenerated, weak, and incapable of performing their proper functions, so that the regular action of these excretory organs of the body is of the greatest importance with regard to health, for not a single tissue of the body can be kept in a proper condition if the waste substances are not got rid of in the manner they should."

Were we to mention the many and various diseases caused or produced by blood poisoning, it would require more space than we have at command. To hinder the poison from gaining admission, you must sustain the vital powers by adding to the blood what is continually being lost from various circumstances, and by that means you prevent the poison being retained in the body. The effect of Eno's 'Fruit Salt' is to take away all morbid poisons and supply that which promotes healthy secretions only by natural means. The chemical nature or antidotal power of Eno's 'Fruit Salt' is to expel the foreign substance or render it inert (by natural means only). If we could maintain sufficient vital power we could keep the poison from doing any harm. That power is best attained by following the Rules for Life (see page 10 in Pamphlet) and using, according to directions, Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which by its healthy action keeps the secretions in perfect order only by soothing and natural laws, or in other words it is impossible to overstate its great power in preventing unnecessary suffering and disease.

THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION AS

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, AND AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES:—"After 25 years' use I have found a cup of hot tea, taken in the morning about a quarter of an hour after a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' a great boon."

CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have the strictest form of flattery—IMITATION.

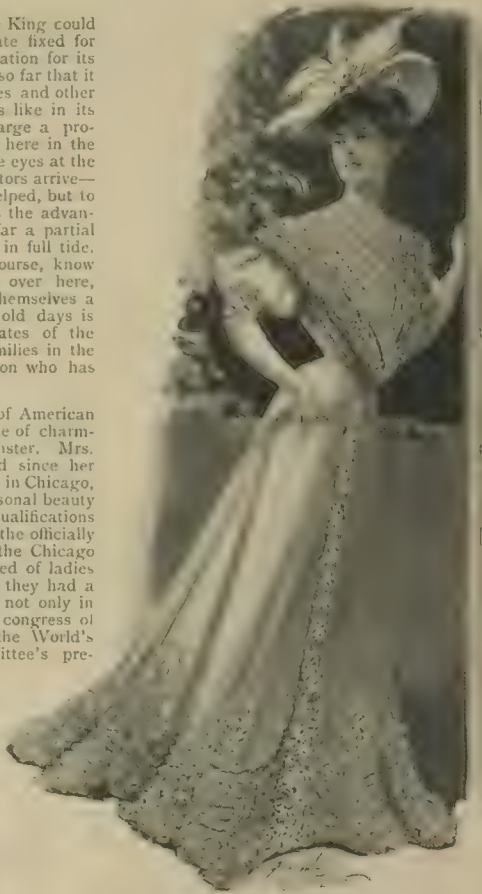
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Limited, 'Fruit Salt' Works, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

LADIES' PAGE.

THE season was prolonged as late as the King could make it by the unusually advanced date fixed for the Court Ball. This is not much compensation for its late beginning, but it has one advantage in so far that it allows some of our visitors from the Colonies and other lands to form some idea of what London is like in its brightest aspect. It is a sad pity that so large a proportion of our guests from other lands arrive here in the dead season. London is not herself to native eyes at the very time when the vast majority of her visitors arrive—in August and September. It cannot be helped, but to draw the season out as late as possible has the advantage of giving the earlier comers from afar a partial view of what the Metropolis is when life is in full tide. Our wealthy regular American visitors, of course, know well enough the right months to come over here, and arrive for May and June and make themselves a part of our society. The exclusiveness of old days is utterly gone; for good or for evil, the gates of the Court and of the homes of the highest families in the land are freely and fully open to any person who has great wealth and passable manners.

The ever-increasing number of Peeresses of American birth is about to be added to by the marriage of charming Mrs. Potter-Palmer to the Earl of Munster. Mrs. Potter-Palmer has lived chiefly in England since her widowhood, but before that she was a resident in Chicago, where she was noted for her social talents, personal beauty and grace, and intellectual ability. These qualifications caused her to be selected as the President of the officially appointed "Board of Lady Managers" of the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. This Board consisted of ladies appointed by every State of the Union, and they had a large share, according to American ideas, not only in organising a Woman's Section and a great congress of women, but in the entire arrangements of the World's Fair. Mrs. Potter-Palmer, as that committee's president, being also an admirable linguist, made a preliminary official visit to almost every European country to engage the interest of its Government and other persons of importance in the Fair, and it was owing to her tact and influence that such exhibits were obtained as the wonderful lace collections of the late Empress Frederick and the Dowager Queen of Italy.

American men have learned to utilise all the powers and to draw forth the latent capacities of their women-folk far more than Englishmen have yet learned. The Chicago Board of Lady Managers had a large share in every department of the organisation, and their services were acknowledged to be most valuable. A striking instance of this was that the men of Kansas threw up all idea of representation for their State. They



A SMART GARDEN-PARTY GOWN.

Silk muslin and lace combine to build this handsome dress. Round the feet and on the corsage is a "froth of frills." Chiffon hat with plume.

could not get up funds or arouse interest enough; but the "Board of Lady Managers" of the State at once took up the task, and they secured an excellent subscription to the funds and a capital exhibition of the State's productions. There is a Ladies' Board appointed for the great Franco-English Exhibition that we shall all be enjoying next spring (for it is to be a big thing); but the ladies here are, as is usual in Europe, only asked to get up a "woman's section," not to help generally. The Countess of Jersey is the President, and the Duchess of Sutherland Vice-President.

It may well be that no single cause works so much harm to our national life as the failure to call forth and utilise to the full the capacities of women. Experience is in favour of asking women to give their voluntary and unpaid services to the State. In the recent debates in the House of Lords on the Bill to make women eligible for election to County and other Councils, the most striking and interesting feature was the universal testimony of those noble Lords who had personal experience of working with ladies on public bodies to the value and ability of the women's services. One and all of those who had had such practical experience bore their testimony in no grudging terms. The ex-Chairman of the London School Board, Lord Londonderry, was particularly emphatic as to the benefit of the co-operation on public bodies of women representatives. Yet the Lords, though they allowed the Bill to pass through their House, could not trust to the common-sense of other men to prevent the election to the Chairmanship of a Council of any woman save one recognised by her colleagues as exceptionally suitable, but inserted a clause forbidding such an election ever taking place. The late Miss Stevenson was elected Chairman of the great Edinburgh School Board. It was an honour that her colleagues felt due to her work, and her conduct in the position was admirable. Why should the Lords wish to stand in the way of a similar election in a like instance?

The big round-brimmed and low-crowned hats that are now commonly called "bell-shaped," after trying various other names in their youth, are exceptionally becoming to girlish faces if worn as the French designers intended, namely, well back on the head, so that the brim rises like a halo above the clustering curls—or rather, coils of hair. The brim is lined, as a rule, though sometimes a delicate crinoline shape is left in its natural transparency. A lining of coloured taffetas or of black or white gathered chiffon is very becoming. It is not visible as a round rim, for to wear these "cloche" shapes properly the hair must be arranged very wide at the sides and with a becoming softness of coils on the brow. Without this old-world "bunchiness" of the coiffure, the "cloche" cannot look its best—or, indeed, nice at all. Then at the back, again, there is no bandeau, and the hat sits so low as almost to conceal the coiffure, but a certain amount of full coil is needful there, too, to fill the gap. FILOMENA.

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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE balance required for the restoration fund of Selby Abbey now amounts to only £16,000. The King has sent 100 guineas and the Prince of Wales 50 guineas towards an object which has awakened the sympathies of all Churchmen.

The Bishop designate of Newcastle preached on the eighth Sunday after Trinity to a congregation of 15,000 visitors and others in Braddan Churchyard, Isle of Man, where the over-arching trees form a natural cathedral. This was the last occasion on which the Bishop addressed his friends in the Isle of Man, and he said, in appealing for the Manx Clergy Sisterhood Fund, that it was his joy to leave the island with a fund which would produce about £1100 for the poor clergy.

Dr. Charles Wright has been appointed a Knight of the Royal Order of the North Star, Sweden, for his services to Biblical literature and his efforts to make the Swedish Churches better understood by the Church of England.

The meeting of the Wesleyan Conference in London has been the occasion of much hospitality. The largest evening party was that given by Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., at Kensington Palace Gardens. The visit of representatives of the Church of England was much appreciated by the members of the Conference, and the speech of the Bishop of Stepney was marked by the most brotherly feeling.

Dean Leftoy, who is to spend August in Switzerland, has done valuable service on behalf of English residents and holiday-makers in that country. He is about to select the site of another English church, the third which he has been instrumental in building.

The Bishop of South Tokio sends an interesting letter to the *Guardian* on the future of the Japanese Church. He thinks the time is ripe for a great and new step forward. "In Japan, at least, the whole front has shifted in the last few years. The time is past in which men could be sent to teach Japanese people what the West thought good for them, and now they in their turn employ and resort to teachers just so far as they find they can gain from them what they really value and need." The Bishop's detailed suggestions, which are based on the most enlightened Japanese opinion, are well worthy of consideration by all friends of missions.

The famous church of St. Ann, Manchester, is to be restored at a cost of £2000. The Bishop of Manchester (Dr. Knox) and the Dean (Bishop Welldon) have

appealed to the citizens for generous support. Dr. Welldon says that under its present excellent Rector, the Rev. D. Dorrity, St. Ann's is "a church of experiments and inventions, calculated to show the citizens what the old and the new Church is capable of doing."

Dr. Campbell Morgan, the well-known minister of Westminster Chapel, is suffering from a breakdown in health, and has been ordered to cancel his extra engagements. He has sailed for America, and expects to rest at Mundesley for a month after he returns.

The Bishop of Ripon has lately been considering the need for sub-division of his diocese, and has authorised



SCIENTIFIC SOAP-MAKING; MILLING MACHINES AT WORK.

The members of the Pharmaceutical Society recently visited the works of Messrs. Joseph Crofield and Sons, of the Erasmic Soap Company, at Warrington. This company has six elaborately equipped laboratories, and in these forty chemical experts are engaged every day in testing the raw materials and finding uses for waste products. Carbonate of lime, for instance, at first practically useless, has been turned to account by the chemists of Messrs. Crofield's, and is used by that firm in the manufacture of Portland cement.

Dr. Bickersteth (Vicar of Leeds) to state that he would be prepared, under certain conditions, to surrender £1000 of the present income of his see, in order that there might be two sums of £500 in hand towards the creation of two new sees, one of which would probably be a Bishopric of Leeds.

Workmen have been busy during recent weeks in Canterbury Cathedral, darkening the stalls and other woodwork to match the colour of the Dean's and Canons' stalls under the screen. When the work is completed the appearance of the choir will be much improved.

BOOK NOTES.

WE are getting to know Mr. Charles Marriott's West-country people, and our interest deepens as the acquaintance grows. Whether they are distinctively Cornish might be argued, and is beside the point; they are human, which is a sufficiently good reason for their existence. They mellow as the novels succeed each other; by the time the "complete and uniform edition" arrives the procession will surely contain not a few figures as certain of substantial honour as Gabriel Oak, or Ethelberta, or the Trumpet-Major, those immortal inhabitants of a neighbouring novelist's kingdom. The best character in "The Remnant" (Nash) is not the dominant Rosewarne, although the artist has limned him with a cunning hand. It is Mrs. Rosewarne, who is a remarkably vivid creation. She was the sister of a decadent squire, and she had, as the journalist has remarked, the temperament of a courtesan, tigerish and predatory, so that she not merely missed her destiny, but presented a serious menace to Society as a virtuous wife. The suggestion of her secret cruelty is, indeed, excellent, although its revelation suffers a little from Mr. Marriott's aversion to over-emphasis. In leading up to a crisis he is admirable; but he seems to waver—to shy might express it better—at the thought of a dramatic climax. We observe, too, that he is half-hearted with lovers, perhaps for the kindred reason that lovers are so often just stagey things. Maydenstone, the young lover here, is a colourless person, and his wooing is meagre, and only mildly interesting, while Esther Rosewarne seems to lose half her vitality when she steps out of her father's forceful presence, and the antagonism of her terrible step-mother, to the embrace of this neutral-tinted alien. These, however, are small blemishes in a powerful book.

"The Giant's Strength" (Harpers) will find its place on the shelf where Mrs. Wharton's "House of Mirth" holds the place of honour; and Mr. Basil King must be added to the growing string of writers who find inspiration in the psychology of American millionaires and their womenkind. It is easy to understand the delight of analysing the mental conditions of the new leaders of a new race, the giants who bestride a world, to whose golden key all doors unlock, but whose pursuit of wealth has left them unchanged at heart from the shrewd, primitive peasant type that bred them. The book is crisp and logical, with a moral—a little staring perhaps, a very New York sky-sign of morals, but as incontestable as it is obvious—and with common-sense and literary self-confidence, not at all misplaced, marking each well-written page. It lacks half-tones, but it is of

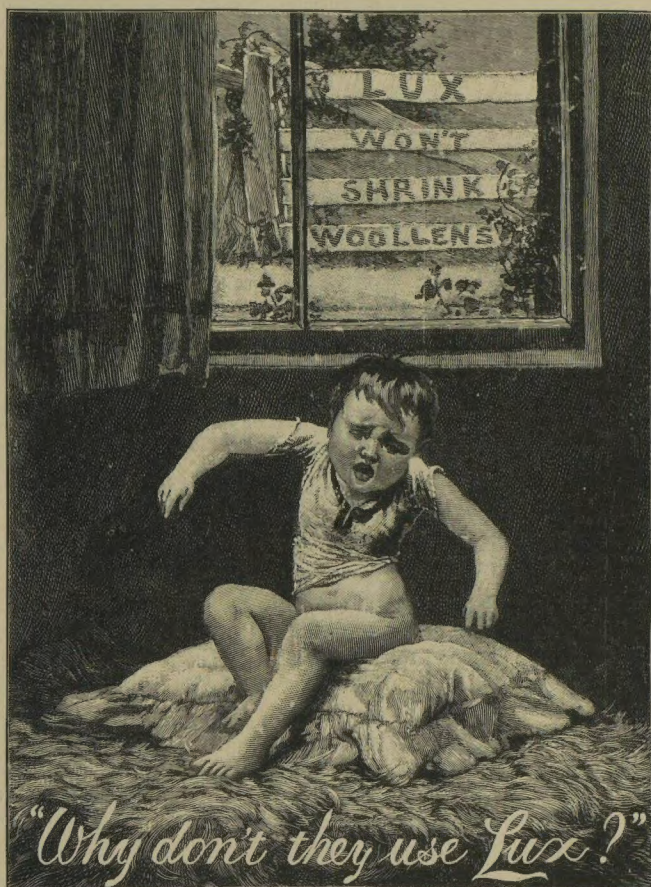
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excellent quality, and it runs racily. Paul Trafford was a multi-millionaire, whose path to power was strewn with the wreckage of the men and women he had broken in his victorious advance. They were poor, futile ghosts whom he could afford to ignore until his only daughter fell in love with the son of one of the victims, and learned from her lover to see the phantom accusers pointing their reproachful fingers at her father's life.

The discovery came upon her with tragical force, and for a time she carried the burden of expiation upon her slender shoulders; until Trafford's self-inflicted penance released her, "The Giant's Strength" would make a capital play, by virtue of the same characteristics which make it a capital novel.

It is strange that we do not produce more literature about sea life: our national output in this direction is so small that the two or three writers who claim the ocean as their province must become very tired of being compared with each other. We intend, therefore, to strike a bold note of originality, and refuse absolutely to speculate as to the comparative merits of Mr. John Masefield's "A Tarpaubin Muster" (Grant Richards) and certain works of Mr. Conrad, Mr. Frank Bullen, Mr. Noble, and others. Mr. Masefield has a manner of his own, and a vision of his own. His work is curiously unsatisfying; he is always on the verge of mastering his theme, but somehow his boat seems to miss stays at the critical moment, and hang in the wind. One feels that the next tack will be more successful, but it generally is not. He is really good at the humorous simplicity of sailors' yarns—"A Port Royal Twister"—a buccaneer's dream—is, for instance, excellent. He can describe sea-scapes. There are so many good qualities in his work that it should be, somehow, more effective. "Anty Bligh" on the stage was—unintentionally—the funniest melodrama we ever saw; its kernel in this book is so slight that its real imaginative power is wasted. On land Mr. Masefield seems no better and no worse than half-a-dozen other young writers. He writes of Irish fairies not so well as Mr. Yeats, and the opening story in this book, "Edward Herries," which some critics seem to admire hugely, is not very remarkable. A poet goes out to see life in order to qualify himself for winning his lady (an impossible stage figure), and on his return, after knocking about in the mud, discovers himself to be too soiled to be worthy of her. It is all very stilted and unreal; but because it is "psychological," it

makes an effect on people who have not any imagination of their own. The Spanish Main is Mr. Masefield's true literary home; he can tell stories about pirates in the forcible manner, and that it is worth pages of psychology about people who really can only be labelled by the schoolboy's eloquent term, "rotters."

There are few living writers who can handle the romance of history with as much knowledge, sober

inhabitants of the lower middle class have few ideas beyond the collection of an infinite number of *live* from befogged tourists who speak no Italian and are suffering from an indigestion of art. It is a little difficult, under these circumstances, to realise what the country was like when the nineteenth century was fifty years old and tourists were few and far between. Then France, Austria, and Spain had a hand

in the management, or mismanagement, of Italy, and the inhabitants of the different Italian States regarded one another much as his Satanic Majesty is said to regard holy water. Lombard, Roman, Neapolitan, and Tuscan were only quite happy when at each other's throats, and Pan-Italianism seemed as far off as Irish Home Rule and Universal Peace. But Garibaldi, Cavour, and Mazzini had arisen, United Italy was in the making, and time was destined to bring about the consummation of the hopes of those who were regarded by their contemporaries as hare-brained, irresponsible enthusiasts. From all who played a man's part in the making of United Italy, Garibaldi stands out quite clearly—the most romantic figure in Italian nineteenth-century history, a man who appeals to the imagination of young and old alike. Seaman, traveller, romantic lover, soldier and statesman, he conducted what seemed to be a hopeless cause with courage and tenacity beyond all praise, and though more than forty years have passed since he came to London and learned how fully and deeply Britons sympathised with him in his struggles, there must be men in our midst to-day who can recall his reception. Mr. Trevelyan has entered deeply into the spirit of the times. He has been at pains to follow the track of Garibaldi's journey on the great and disastrous retreat that followed the defence of Rome, he has walked along the route traversed by the heroic company from the gates of the Eternal City to Cesenatico on the Adriatic. He has felt the absolute reality and significance of those exciting days, and has pictured them for us in finely chosen language that is quite free from exaggeration and prejudice. The appendices and bibliography speak eloquently of the quality and quantity of Mr. Trevelyan's research. His maps will enable the reader to follow the story without difficulty, and the book is enriched with excellent illustrations, some of which are republished from *The Illustrated London News*. The work was well worth doing, and it could hardly have been done better.



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judgment, and literary skill as Mr. George Macaulay Trevelyan has brought to the making of his delightful volume, "Garibaldi's Defence of the Roman Republic" (Longmans, Green, and Co.). The work will add to a reputation that is already established upon a solid basis. Special interest attaches to this volume, because the centenary of Garibaldi's birth, which was celebrated last month by his countless admirers in and beyond Italy, and the story of his life and achievements, which must needs be welcome when it is presented in an attractive form, gains added interest from the occasion. We are accustomed in these days to regard United Italy as a long-accomplished fact. Italy itself becomes a place of pilgrimage, whose

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
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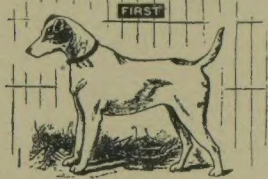
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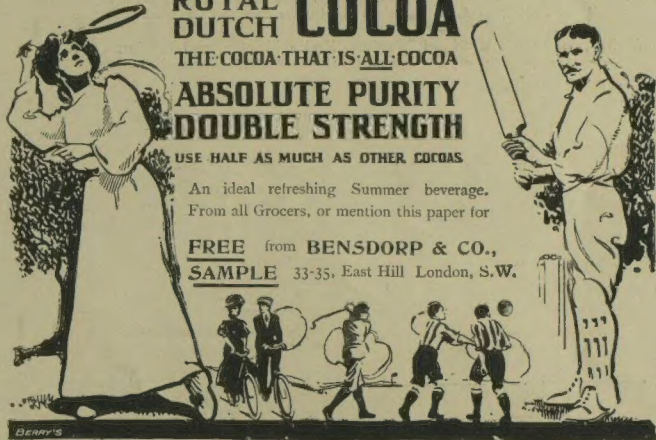
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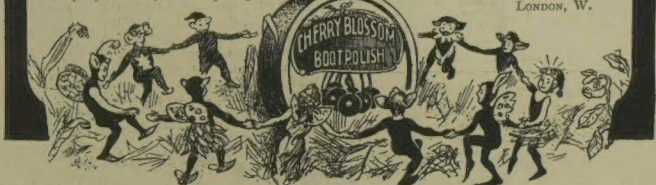
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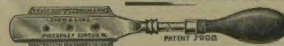
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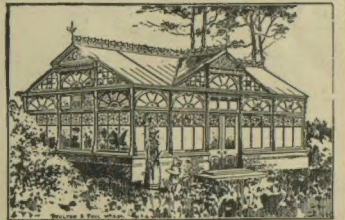
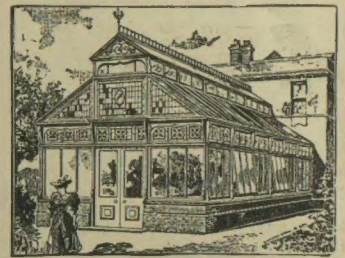
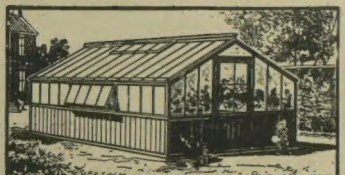
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated March 23, 1905) of MR. ANTONY GIBBS, of Tyntesfield, near Bristol, and 16, Hyde Park Gardens, who died on April 24, was proved on July 12 by the Hon. Alban George Henry Gibbs and Reginald Merivale, the gross value of the estate being £313,969. The testator gives to his wife £2000, his wines, horses, carriages, and motor-cars, the use of his town residence, and such an annual sum as will make up her income to £6000 a year; £500 each to his executors; and £300 to his butler Frederick Hennings. The residue of his estate he leaves to his son George Abraham Gibbs.

The will of COLONEL SAMUEL BOURNE BEVINGTON, of Merlewood, Sevenoaks, and of Messrs. Bevington and Sons, leather-manufacturers, the Neckinger Mills, Bermondsey, and St. Thomas Street, Southwark, who died on April 14, was proved on July 13 by Mrs. Sarah Anne Bevington, the widow, Robert Knox Bevington, the son, Samuel William Scoble, and the Rev. Henry Edgington Simpson, the value of the estate being £133,195. The testator gives £1500 to the Mayor and Councillors of Bermondsey, in trust, to apply the income for four men and four women, over sixty years of age, who are, or have been engaged in the leather trade; £500 to the Swedenborg Society; £250 each to the Missionary and Tract Society of the New Church, the Pension Fund of New Church, the New Church College, and the Augmentation Fund of the General Conference of the New Church; £100 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Surrey Dispensary (Southwark), the Royal Blind Pension Society, the City of London Truss Society, the Leather Trades Benevolent Society, the 3rd Battalion of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, and the New Church Evidence Society; £50 to the Women's League of the New Church.

The will (dated Feb. 10, 1907) of DR. ROBERT BARNES, of Bernersmeade, Eastbourne, who died on May 12, was proved on July 11 by Cyril Gwynne Sedley Barnes, the son, and Alexander Samuel Newington, the value of the estate amounting to £183,074. The testator gives his freehold residence and effects to his wife; a sum producing £3000 a year, in trust, for his son; 100 shares in the Prudential Insurance Company to his daughter Ada Constance; sums producing £1000 per annum, in trust, for each of his daughters Alice Margaret and Gertrude; £500 to St. George's Hospital

and £500 to their school; £200 to the school of the London Hospital; £500 each to the Medical Benevolent Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, and the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital; £1000 to Frederica Barnes; £1000 to Alexander S. Newington; 100 guineas to Dr. Henry Colgate; and legacies to servants.

The will (dated June 19, 1894) of MR. JOHN INNES, of Harborne Hill House, Edgbaston, whose death took place on May 4, has been proved by Elizabeth Mary Innes, the daughter, and Edgar Arthur Innes, the son, the value of the property being sworn at £86,424. The testator leaves everything he may die possessed of, in trust, for his children.

The will (dated Jan. 17, 1899) of the REV. JOHN WATSON, "IAN MACLAREN," of Croxteth Road, Liverpool, who died on May 6, was proved on July 13 by

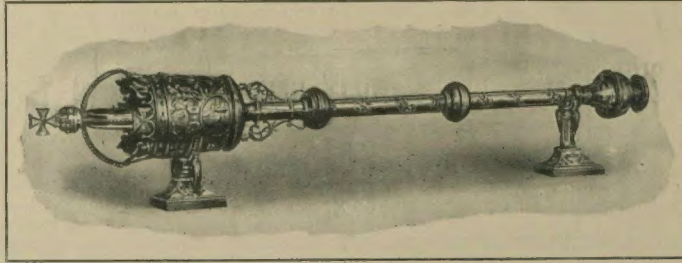
Subject to a legacy of £2000 to his wife, he leaves all his personal property to his son Alan George Finch.

The will (dated June 30, 1902), with three codicils, of SIR HENRY HANSON BEKNEY, BART., of Barton Bendish, Norfolk, and Burncrook, Moffat, Dumfries, who died on Feb. 27, was proved on June 28 by Andrew James Berney, the son, Henry Blake, Gerard Frederic Blake, and Aubrey Aston Blake, the value of the estate being £65,495. The testator devises the Barton estate, in trust, for his grandson, Thomas Reedham Berney, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male, but charged with the payment of £250 per annum, in addition to her jointure of £400, to his wife, Dame Jane Dorothy Berney, and £26 a year to Mary Handley. He also gives £5000, in trust, for each of his children, Richard William, John Hanson, Robert Henry, Alexander David, Andrew James, Mary Agnes, and Jane Dorothy, a like sum having been settled on his daughter Catherine Ann on her marriage; £500, and the household furniture, horses, and carriages, to his wife; £300 to his nephew Henry Roby Bloxam; and legacies to executors. The residue of his property is to follow the trusts of the Barton estate.

The following are other important wills now proved—

Mr. George James Newbery, Stafford House, Brompton, and the Stock Exchange	£166,474
Rev. John James Evans, Cantref Rectory, Brecon	£145,657
Mr. John Johnsson, 55, Queen's Gate	£116,463
Mr. Arthur Dempsey, Sandhey, Hoylake, Chester	£105,915
Mr. Daniel Baker, Beacholme, Sandgate	£96,154
Mrs. Jane Barbara Morrison, Hamptworth Lodge, Downton, Salisbury	£90,749
Mr. Walter H. Hindley, 62 and 63, Cheapside	£87,896
Mr. James Walker, Hallfield Road, Bradford	£87,577
Dr. Edward John Routh, F.R.S., Newnham Cottage, Cambridge	£80,621
Mr. Maurice Grant, 60, Lancaster Gate	£61,032
Mr. W. H. Dodds, Benwell Hill, Newcastle	£56,223

The principal interior decoration of the *Lusitania*, including the Regal Suite and the various state rooms, has been carried out by Waring and Gillow, the styles chiefly employed being the Adam, Georgian, William and Mary, Louis XVI., and Empire, the refinement of which lends itself particularly to ship-decoration.



A MACE FOR THE BOROUGH OF LEIGH.

The mace presented to the Leigh Corporation by Councillor Williams Herrocks, J.P., at the opening of the new Town Hall, is 56 inches long, of silver-gilt, is of the ordinary form, ornamented by an arched crown rising from a jewelled circlet, with cresting of large crosses and fleur-de-lis. On a domed plate within the crown are the Royal Arms, with lion and unicorn supporters. The mace was designed and manufactured by Elkington and Co., Ltd., of London and Birmingham, through their Manchester house.

Thomas Rowland Hughes, Rodie Macfee, and William Neil Turner, the value of the property amounting to £57,709. Subject to legacies of £50 each to his executors the testator leaves everything he may die possessed of, in trust, for his wife for life, and then to his sons John, Francis Duncan, Henry, and Frederick William.

The will (dated Aug. 8, 1905) of the RIGHT HON. GEORGE HENRY FINCH, "Father of the House of Commons," of Burley on the Hill, Rutland, who died on May 22, was proved on July 16 by Mrs. Edith Finch, the widow, and Henry Randolph Finch, the brother, the value of the unsettled property being £28,273. Under the provisions of various settlements, the testator appoints £25,000 to the children by his present wife.

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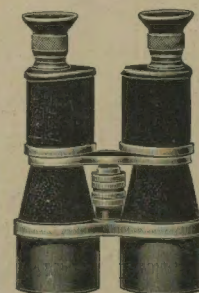
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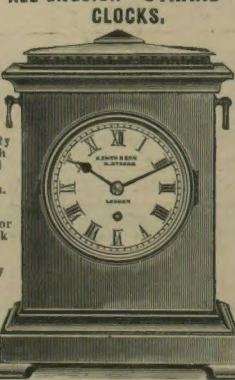
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